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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Britain's Role

THE general principles guiding Britain's new defence policy have by now been fairly widely publicised. They include the prevention of war as the overriding aim of all planning; they recognise that no country can any longer protect itself in isolation; and they require the nation's forces to be able to play their part with Allied forces in deterring and resisting aggression, to defend British colonies and protected territories, and to undertake limited operations in overseas emergencies.

The commonsense reasoning which dictates Britain's new defence policy is acknowledged by her allies; nevertheless several members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation are openly apprehensive about the effect of their practical implementation on the defensive strength of Western Europe. West Germany and France both view with alarm the projected cuts in British military forces on the Continent, though to some extent these fears are exaggerated: the reductions envisaged this year are very largely administrative and leave the present striking power of the Nato forces virtually unimpaired.

It has been accepted that the main burden of providing the deterrent to global war rests upon the air forces of Britain and the United States, and within those air forces primarily on the capacity for nuclear retaliation. In the Royal Air Force today responsibility for the deterrent is borne by Bomber Command with its medium V-bombers. It is this force which will continue to build up its strength, for as yet there is no question of ballistic missiles forming part of the deterrent—that is a development belonging to the future.

It is true the RAF forces committed to Nato are being reduced, but the fear that this will bring about a weakening of the Organisation's military strength is more imagined than real, for greater atomic capacity will increase the striking power of the light-bomber forces that remain. Moreover, in debating the wisdom of the British government's decision to cut its numerical contribution to Nato's air strength, it is necessary to appreciate that the RAF has important duties to fulfil in the Middle East and Far East.

BRITAIN'S revised defence policy not only involves reductions in military manpower, but reallocation of forces in vital overseas territories. In Southeast Arabia, British forces are being doubled. In Southeast Asia mixed British-Gurkha forces and certain air force elements will be maintained; in Hongkong, as it has been intimated in House of Commons debates, there is to be no crippling reduction of the garrison's strength.

Modernisation of the Royal Navy is an essential feature of the streamlining of British defensive power conforming with the requirements posed by the development of nuclear weapons. Thus the main elements of the Royal Navy are being based on a small number of carrier groups, which in due course will have nuclear capacity.

The current year, therefore, will see Britain move towards smaller armed forces, more powerfully armed, more mobile; and contributing to the Nato shield, while strongly armed to take part if need be in limited wars and to quell local ones. These are roles which, by tradition, British forces can be expected to fulfil effectively.

HK'S SUCCESS AT US TRADE FAIR

2 Million Dollars Worth Of Orders Expected

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, May 6. Trade enquiries booked on the Hongkong stand at the United States World Trade Fair will result in at least two million US dollars worth of business for the Colony.

And that is a conservative estimate. It was arrived at by Mr U Tat Chee, leader of the Colony's delegation to the Fair after discounting those of the 1,300 enquiries that came from relatively small traders and making a generous allowance for enquiries that may prove abortive.

Some orders received on the stand were turned down because they were too big. Mr U mentioned the case of an American who wanted to buy dry batteries. He was told that the quantity he had in mind would keep a factory going full out for two years.

"The trouble is," said Mr U, "that many American buyers are only interested in very large quantities. It is either that or nothing. So we had to turn away some potentially very valuable business."

LARGE MARKET

After his conversations with American businessmen and Washington trade officials Mr U is convinced that there is a very large market in the United States for Hongkong-manufactured products.

"But," he said, "we must begin to think in terms of much bigger production and we must pay more attention to meeting American tastes in design. There is a case here for calling in American technicians to advise us on these matters."



Mr U Tat Chee

Although their first impression is that more actual business may result from the New York fair than from any other trade exhibition in which the Colony has participated, delegates were critical of some aspects of the fair.

It is estimated that it cost twice as much to exhibit in New York as it did at the British Industries Fair and four times as much as it did at Frankfurt last autumn. But the results may more than justify this extra expense.

Apart from the high cost of exhibiting, the organisers criticised the arrangements for admission. It was felt that too many days were set aside for the public and too few reserved for trade buyers.

But even this had its compensations for an estimated half a million people passed through the Hongkong stand examining the exhibits and asking questions. And when on closing day

the exhibits were put on sale officials on the stand had their most hectic hour.

Mr U took the opportunity to travel to Washington to meet officials of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and the office of Economic Affairs to discuss possibility of increasing trade between the Colony and the United States.

The delegation will strongly recommend a return visit to New York next year.

But they will suggest that instead of a large exhibit of all the Colony's products, Hongkong should be represented by a small Government "prestige" stand and a number of exhibits by particular industries in appropriate parts of the huge exhibition building.

This would leave officials on the Government stand free to deal with general trade enquiries and enable individual manufacturers to transact business on the spot.

Mr U's last words on the 1957 fair: "Everywhere we went we heard that trade promotes peace. Let us hope that increased trade will not in turn promote restrictions."

British Colonial Policy Nearer Karl Marx

London, May 6.

A British Government spokesman told the House of Commons today that "British colonial policy was a key to whether the 'uncommitted' parts of the world could be convinced that their future lay with the West and not with Communism."

The spokesman, Mr John Profumo, Colonial Under-Secretary, was speaking in a debate on colonies.

He said the same policy was also of the greatest significance in Britain's relation with the Communist bloc.

"I ask them to compare British colonial policy with Russian colonial policy—ours in Ghana with theirs in Hungary; ours in Malaya with theirs in East Germany; ours in the Caribbean with theirs in the Baltic states; our treatment of the people of Nigeria with the way they have treated some of their subject people in Central Asia."

Karl Marx View

Mr Profumo asked Communists to say whether British policy did not coincide more closely with the "Karl Marx view of colonialism" than Russian colonial policy.

He said: "I believe if we could convince some of the Communist people that we are not the exploiting imperialists they have been taught to

ITALIAN GOVT FALLS

Rome, May 6.

Italy's middle-road government fell tonight in the wake of a crisis provoked by Social Deputy Premier Giuseppe Saragat. Silver-haired Premier Antonio Segni, 66, announced to the Senate that he had headed the resignation of his 22-month-old government to President Giovanni Gronchi.

He said Gronchi "reserved a decision"—the usual protocol which in fact amounts to acceptance of the resignation.

A communique issued by the press office of the Presidency of the republic said President Gronchi would start consultations with political leaders tomorrow. This means the evolution of the crisis would be in full swing when French President Rene Coty arrives on Thursday for a state visit to Italy.

The Christian Democrat Premier, light-lipped, drove straight to the Senate from his meeting with President Gronchi. Earlier the three-party Coalition Cabinet unanimously approved his decision to resign.

The Senate announced that it would be followed by a similar announcement in the Chamber of Deputies, also in session. Both Houses then adjourned until further notice.

Segni's action had been a foregone conclusion since yesterday when the Social Democrats—Party decided to withdraw from his Coalition regime.

Segni had been under fire from members of his own party.—United Press.

STORM TROOPER RECALLS BLOOD BATH

Munich, May 6.

Sepp Dietrich, one of Hitler's toughest SS (blackshirt) leaders, told a court here today for his part in the notorious "night of the long knives" 23 years ago, that Hitler would have had him shot if he had refused to order the killing of six SA (brownshirt) leaders.

The blood purge was a major landmark in Hitler's climb to total power. His supporters annihilated more than 100 dissident Nazis, including Ernst Rohm, SA Chief of Staff.

Sharing the dock with Dietrich was another former SS officer, ex-Colonel Michael Lippert, 59, former commander of Dachau concentration camp, who is accused of assisting in the murder of Rohm.

Hitler's order "amazed him," Dietrich added, but he assumed the six men had committed high treason—"and I could not think the Reich Chancellor (Hitler) would give a criminal order."

Tight-Lipped

Dietrich, 64, tight-lipped and burly, is accused of assisting in the premeditated killing of six members of the SA, the Nazi Party's street fighting organisation, whose power Hitler broke on June 30, 1934.

Their counsel, Dr Hans Seldi, who defended Rudolf Hess at the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal, applied to the court to call Hess and General Hans Speidel, Commander of the NATO land forces in Europe.

He said Hess was the most important living witness of the events of 1934.

The court turned down the request to call General Speidel and said it would decide later whether Hess should be called.

Hess, once Hitler's deputy, is now serving a war crimes sentence in Berlin's Spandau Prison.

Dietrich, before the Nazi era a waiter, but under Hitler one of the toughest generals of the elite black-shirted SS, is now a grey-haired businessman.

Lippert is now owner of a laundry.

Both have served war crimes sentences. Dietrich for his part in the massacre of 142 unarmed American soldiers in 1944. Lippert in connection with the shooting of 10 civilians in the Netherlands.

Not Nice Job

Dietrich told the court the shootings were carried out in the courtyard of Stadelheim Prison here. It was "not a very nice job," he left before the executions were over.

He said that on June 29, 1934, he was ordered to fly from his Berlin headquarters to Bad Godesberg, where he saw Hitler.

"More agitated than I had seen him except on rare occasions," he told him that Rohm and the SA leaders had committed high treason. He ordered Dietrich to take an officer and six non-commissioned officers to Stadelheim Prison and have six of the SA leaders shot.

He said they were shot one by one in the prison yard by his execution squad.

"I said to the squad commander, a captain, do it please."

Dietrich described the task as "not a very nice job." He said he left after three or four minutes, before the executions were over.

Dietrich said he had been "amazed" at Hitler's order though he knew that there was tension between the SA on the one side and Hitler and the regular army on the other.

Asked if he had thought that high treason had been committed by the SA leaders, Dietrich said:

Quite Certain

"I accepted the Fuehrer's order because I had to assume that they had already committed high treason. I could not think that the Reich Chancellor would give a criminal order."

Questioned by the prosecutor on whether he had thought it right to obey Hitler's order, Dietrich said:

"If I had refused an order I would have been shot in the Brown House."

Prosecutor: "That's quite certain. Quite certain." — China Mail Special.

AIRMEN RESCUED BY SHIP

Key West, May 6.

Two airmen who apparently had to ditch their twin-engine Navy plane in the water off the coast of a Bahamas Island when they became lost on a flight have been picked up safely by a merchant vessel, the Navy reported today.

The airmen had been the object of a night-long search when their plane was hours late in reporting to the Key West Naval Air Station here on a flight from Lauderdale, Florida.

Both men were reported in good condition.

The Navy said the two men, identified only as "Lieut. (jg) Maddox and Airman Howell," apparently had to ditch their plane "when they became lost."

The survivors were picked up on the beach at Abaco Island in the Bahamas by the merchant vessel Mount Venus. They were taken aboard the ship and were expected to arrive here after the vessel gets close enough so that helicopter may pick up the survivors up later in the day.—United Press.

THOUSANDS HIT BY INFLUENZA

Singapore, May 6. An epidemic wave of influenza in Singapore today struck down several thousand people with feverish temperatures and severe colds.

A sudden rise in the sickness rate from the influenza has led to official consideration on whether schools should be closed down.

A Ministry of Education spokesman said today a sample check showed 12,000 children absent from 160 English-language schools alone.

Private and company doctors, suffering from influenza, quailed at the Singapore General Hospital's Outpatient Department for treatment today.

Extra doctors and nurses were called out.

Private and company doctors have described as "fantastic" the increase in the number of their patients in the last few days.—Reuter.

Nuclear Power Insurance

London, May 7.

British insurance companies will soon be providing cover against nuclear power risks, it was announced here today.

The chairman of the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Sir Stanley Norrie Miller, said that his Corporation had set aside half a million pounds as a contingency reserve in view of its entry into this "unknown field."—China Mail Special.

SINGAPORE IN RED'S FRONT LINE

London, May 6.

Mr John Profumo, Colonial Under-Secretary, said today that Singapore was the "front line of Communism" and politics there were really a matter of life and death.

He was answering a question in the House of Commons by Mr James Callaghan, who had asked why the British Government had insisted that those engaged in subversive activities should not be eligible for election to the first Legislative Assembly of the new self-governing state of Singapore.

"I wonder why," the Minister had to put a question in the last moment," he asked.

This was apparently the only major disagreement between the Government and the Singapore representatives who recently visited Britain to draw up a new constitution, he said.

Questions

Mr Callaghan, who was opening a debate on colonial policy, further asked: "Is it true that this was introduced at the very last stage? If so, why was it left to be brought in then?"

Mr Profumo said as a temporary condition the British Government had insisted that people who were in prison because they had been engaged in subversive activities should not be eligible to stand as candidates for the first Legislative Assembly.

"It is vitally important that we should get the new constitution off to a good start," he said.

The forces of Communism were known and it was because it was felt that they might use the democratic machinery to destroy democracy itself that this safeguard was taken, he added.—Reuter.

London, May 6. Dagblad Radio said tonight that the Saudi Foreign Minister, Mr Yasir, confirmed today that King Saud will visit Bagdad on May 11.—Reuter.

Disarmament Conference

BRITAIN ADVANCES NEW PLAN

London, May 6.

Britain proposed to the UN disarmament conference today that the Big Three powers start immediate negotiations among themselves for advancement registration and observation of nuclear tests.

The new Western proposal also suggested that the full five-power Disarmament Subcommittee of the UN put experts to work studying the possibility of limiting tests.

But the total cessation of test explosions demanded by Russia would have to await a general disarmament agreement, British Minister of State Allan Noble told the UN Disarmament Subcommittee.

Noble proposed that Britain, the United States and Russia start immediate work on an agreement on the lines suggested by the Canadian-Japanese-Norwegian draft resolution presented by the three nations in the UN General Assembly last January.

Noble's three-point blueprint was the first Western plan placed before the five-power disarmament talks in the week since Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin introduced a new partial disarmament plan.

The Russian proposals included no prohibition of military nuclear production in the first stage of disarmament, it demanded immediate cessation of nuclear tests.

French delegate Jules Moch rejected the idea of banning tests but continuing production of A-bombs when he addressed the commission last week. The Western side followed Moch up today with concrete proposals.

The British memorandum was introduced after consultation with other Western powers in the London talks—the United States, France and Canada.—United Press.

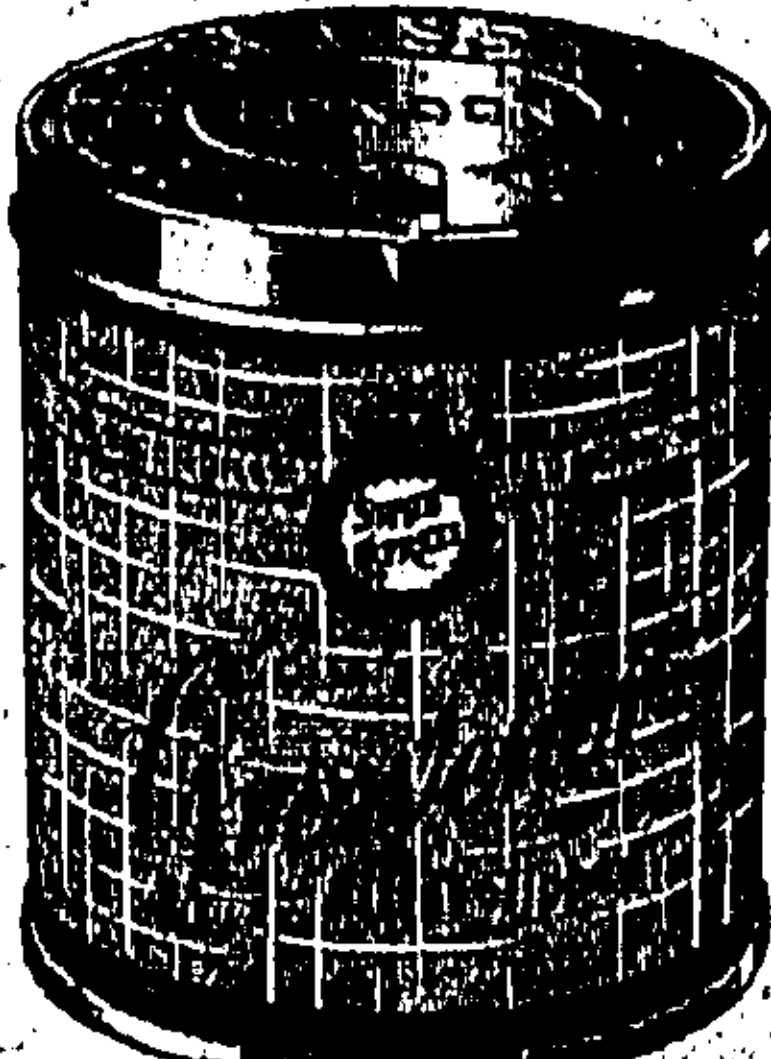
Mass Arrests

Calcutta, May 6.

A total of 240 Hindu refugees from East Pakistan were arrested by the police here today when they attempted to march on the West Bengal Government headquarters in protest against their living conditions.

The refugees, 179 of them women and children were herded into five police vans after they broke through a police cordon which blocked their line of march in the "satyagraha" (civil disobedience) demonstration.—France-Press.

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WEU CENSURE MOTION AGAINST BRITAIN

Strasbourg, May 6.

PARLIAMENTARIANS of the Western European Union's Assembly tonight tabled a motion of censure against the WEU Ministerial Council's decision on Britain's cuts in her forces in Germany.

Signed by 12 parliamentarians from France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, it is the first motion of censure in the history of the European "parliamentarians" Assembly.

The motion said the Council had given its approval of Britain's decision to cut her forces stationed in Germany by 13,000 "before the consequences of the reduction to the British forces had been studied sufficiently."

The motion expressed "deep concern at the weakening of European security by reducing a defence which is already inadequate."

British and West German members did not sign the motion.

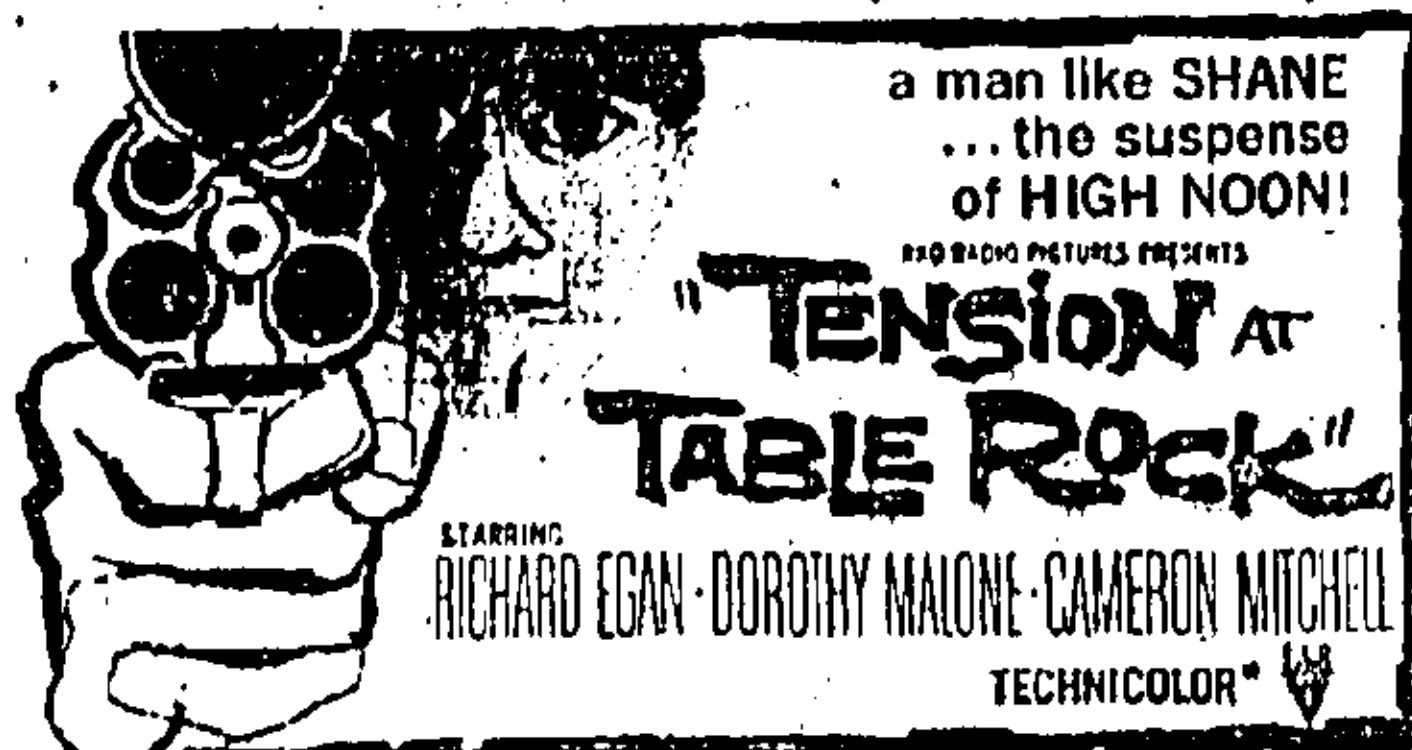
It will be considered by the Assembly and voted upon later in the session.

Mr Paul Henri-Spaak, current president of the WEU Ministerial Council, said during today's debate that "Nato forces had not been decisively affected in their defence by the proposed reductions of British forces in its first stage."—Reuter.

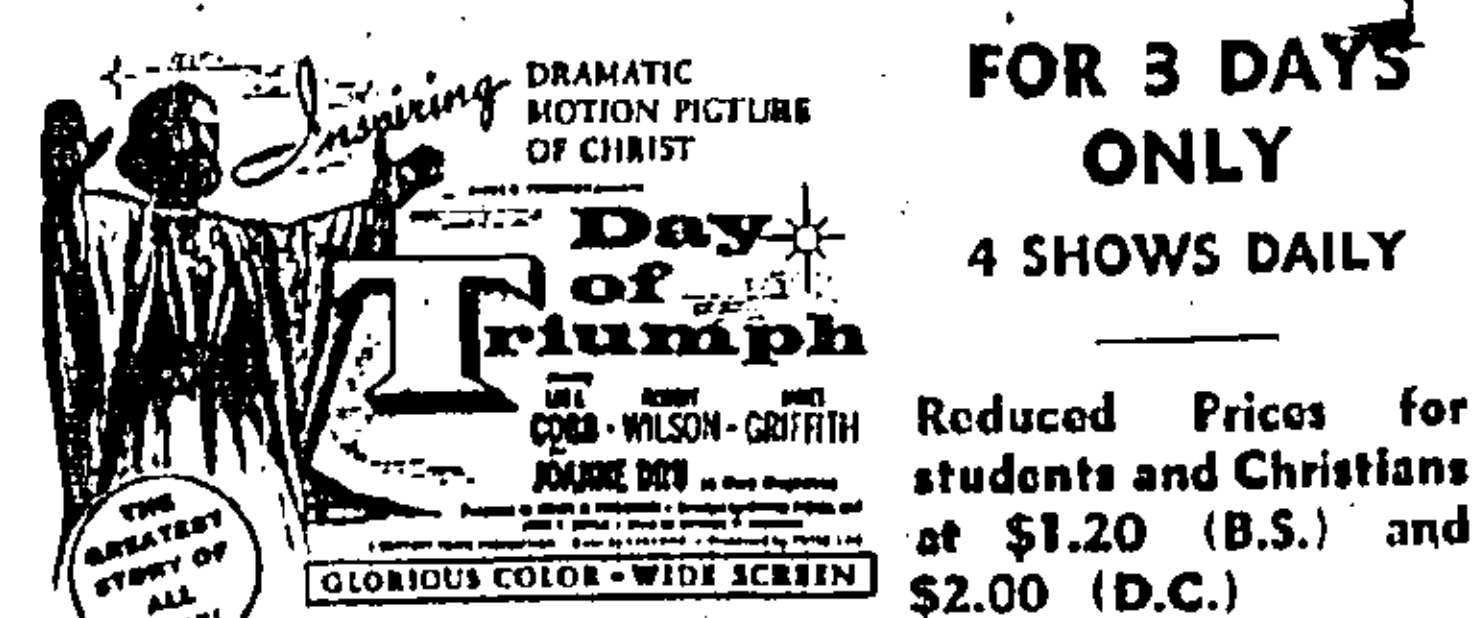
KING'S PRINCESS

FINAL TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M. | AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

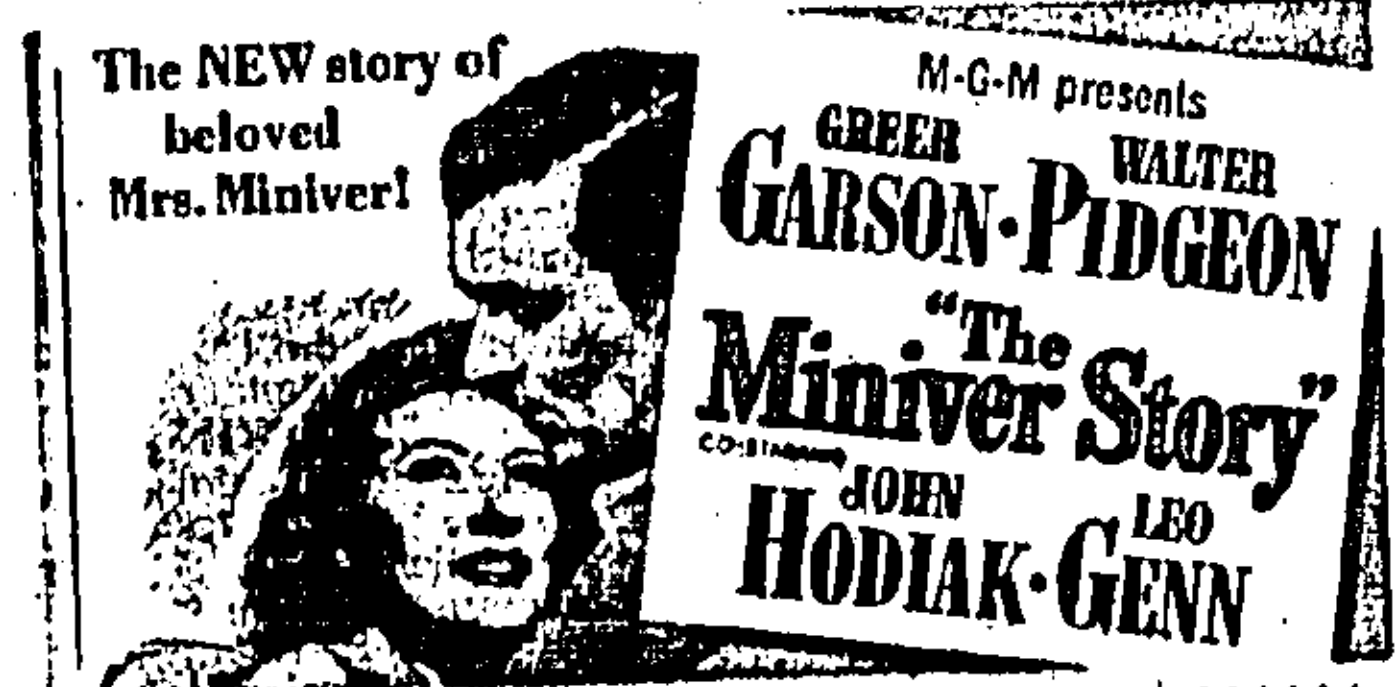


COMMENCING TO-MORROW

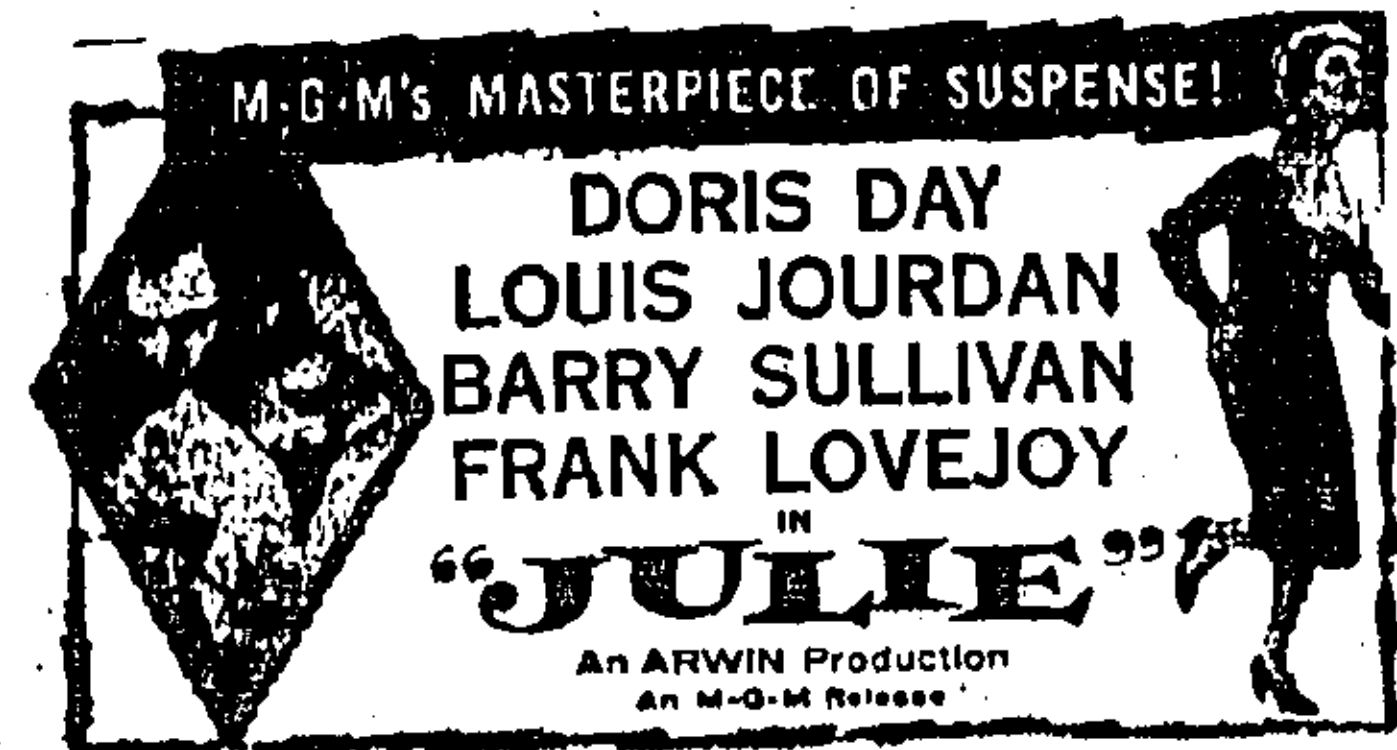
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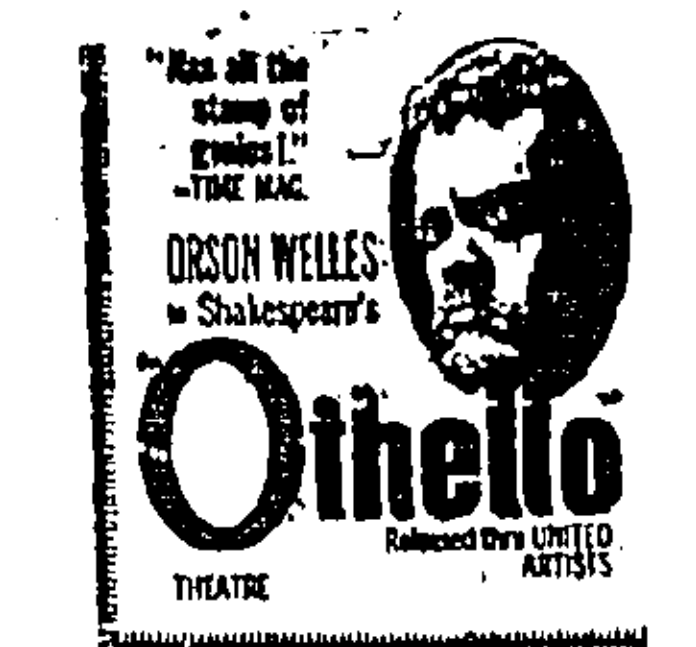
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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

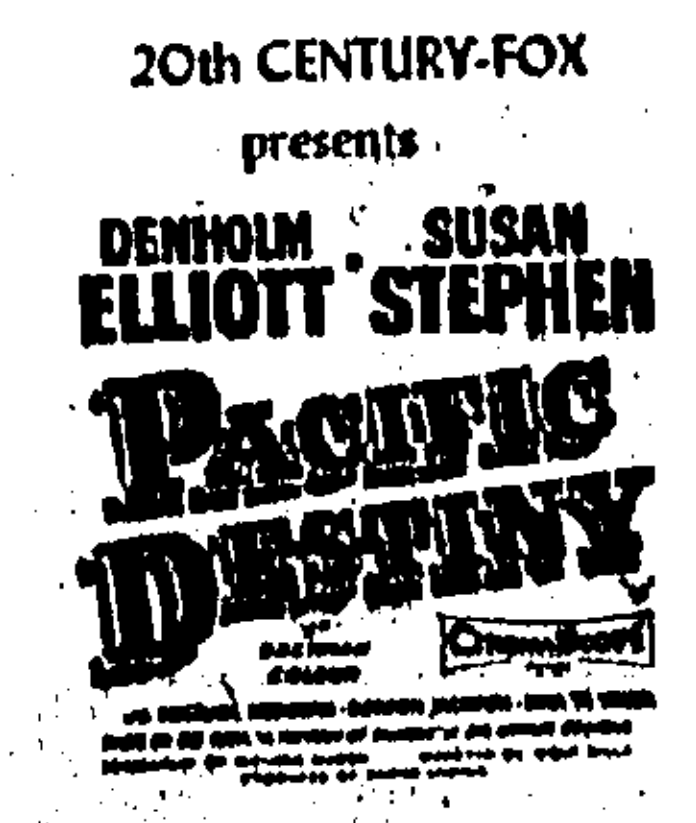
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"BAREFOOT CONTRESSA"
AVA GARDNERTO-MORROW
"TO CATCH A THIEF"
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At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.DRAMATIC, COLOURFUL &
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At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30
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CHOU ATTACKS US POLICY

ATOMIC PROTECTION



This outfit is worn by a student at the air raid protection school in Hamburg. It consists of an all-enveloping cape and hood complete with face mask and a GammaScope for measuring radioactivity, plus an atomic eye. This school tests all the latest ideas for atomic protection. — Express Photo.

SEVERE CRITICISM
EXPECTED ON
COMMON MARKETNaples, May 6.
The six-nation European Common Market Treaty was expected to be examined in relation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and to come under severe criticism from Japanese and Indian business leaders at a group meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce Congress here to-morrow.SCARCITY
OF FOOD
IN INDIANew Delhi, May 6.
The Food Minister, Mr. A. P. Jain, today blamed the Suez crisis and political developments in international affairs for the present food scarcity in India.

He said most reports of the scarcity were a "bit exaggerated" but he admitted that several States, including the Communist stronghold of Bengal, were affected.

Mr. Jain said India would need 150,000 tons of wheat for five months to help overcome the shortage. He said India this year imported 1,100,000 tons of food to date and would continue to import food to augment home production. — United Press.

Peace Partisans
To Visit
Soviet UnionMoscow, May 6.
The Chairman of the Soviet Peace Defence Committee, N. S. Tikhonov, has invited a delegation of Japanese Peace Partisans to visit Soviet Union, Tass, the Soviet News Agency, said to-day.

In his telegram addressed to Mr. Yasui, General Secretary of the Japanese Council for Prohibition of Atom and Hydrogen weapons, he said that the Soviet Peace Defence Committee warmly supports Japanese efforts to reach an agreement on discontinuation of nuclear tests, the first step towards a complete ban on weapons of mass destruction.

The Japanese delegation, which the Japanese council plans to send to the Soviet Union, United States and Britain in connection with putting an end to atom tests, will be welcomed in the Soviet Union and will find the full support of the Soviet Peace Defence Committee.

Mr. Tikhonov expressed Soviet approval for forming a preparatory committee for an international conference on prohibition of atom and hydrogen weapons to be held in Tokyo and said the Soviet committee will send its representative to the committee.

'Bigger Camouflage
Than UK And France
For Colonialism'Paris, May 6.
Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai in an interview quoted by the Moscow radio said that unity of the Socialist world, directed by the Soviet Union, "is a serious guarantee of world peace."

Mr Chou was speaking to the Soviet press and radio correspondents accredited in Peking, the radio said.

The Chinese Communist Premier admitted that "relations between certain Socialist countries have not been entirely normal in the past."

But in recent months, relations between the countries of the Socialist camp had become better and stronger, he added.

Same Opinions

Mr Chou said, "We do not believe that all Socialist countries should have 100 per cent the same opinions on all questions."

"That may not be possible even within the ranks of a single party. But on fundamental questions we are agreed, our opinions are identical. We have the same goal and the same ideas."

He continued, "We all have a conception of the Marxist-Leninist world, but clearly within each country there are particularities."

Mr Chou strongly attacked United States policy in the Middle East and the Eisenhower Doctrine which he said "is only a colonialist regime with a bigger camouflage than the British and French systems had."

Speaking of last week's Atlantic pact Council meeting in Bonn, Mr Chou again attacked United States policy.

Pretext

He said the United States wanted to equip the Western forces with atomic arms "under the fallacious pretext of their security, while in reality it is seeking to hitch the Western nations to the American chariot and to strengthen American military control over these countries which represent the highest form of political control."

He continued, "The United States does not only want to take the colonies of other countries but is trying to transform independent countries into colonies."

'Boring And
Lifeless
Broadcasts'London, May 6.
The Moscow newspaper Pravda today attacked "boring and lifeless broadcasts" by the Russian radio and told them to work against "monotony and mere hack work."

In an editorial broadcast by Moscow Radio, Pravda criticised the Ministries of Communications and of Radio Engineering for not giving the necessary attention to the adoption and development of new radio equipment.

Tomorrow is Radio Day in Russia.

Pravda said that the Russian radio was heard by many millions of people and that they were very popular in foreign countries.

It added: "The rate at which radio is being introduced is very unsatisfactory, especially in the Rostov, Kamenek and Chelyabinsk regions. People living in a number of places far from Moscow, particularly in the Far East, have justifiably complained of the poor audibility of some radio broadcasts."

"Listeners are expressing justifiable dissatisfaction with the content of many radio and television programmes," said Pravda. — United Press.

tries dependent on the United States, into countries half-occupied by the United States. "The United States is trying to reach this goal under the banner of anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism."

He also voiced approval for the latest Soviet disarmament proposals and called for the outlawing of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons tests. — France-Press.

ACTRESS SAYS
BULGANIN
'VERY NICE'Moscow, May 6.
A group of 18 American television actresses who are touring the Soviet Union found Premier Nikolai Bulganin "very nice" and Defence Minister Marshal Georgi Zhukov "very interesting."

Spokesman for the actresses is Miss Jane Burns, ex-model with Paris dressmaker Christian Dior, who told the press of her impressions of the Soviet leaders.

She has impressed her Soviet hosts with her energy, wit and elegance.

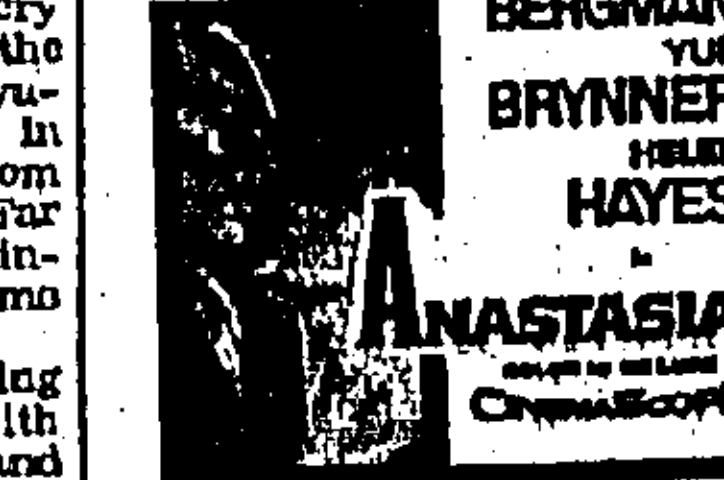
The actresses were received in the Kremlin last Saturday by Bulganin who, replying to Miss Burns' questions, urged that women should work toward better East-West understanding. The actresses said they were deeply impressed by the charm of top-ranking Soviet woman Communist Madame Ekaterina Furtzeva, whose numerous titles include that of member candidate of the Presidium of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

Miss Burns said she intends on return to the United States to promote Soviet-American student exchanges.

Miss Burns impressed onlookers when she appeared at Moscow's select "Argosy" Restaurant wearing a delicately flowered Parisian hat.

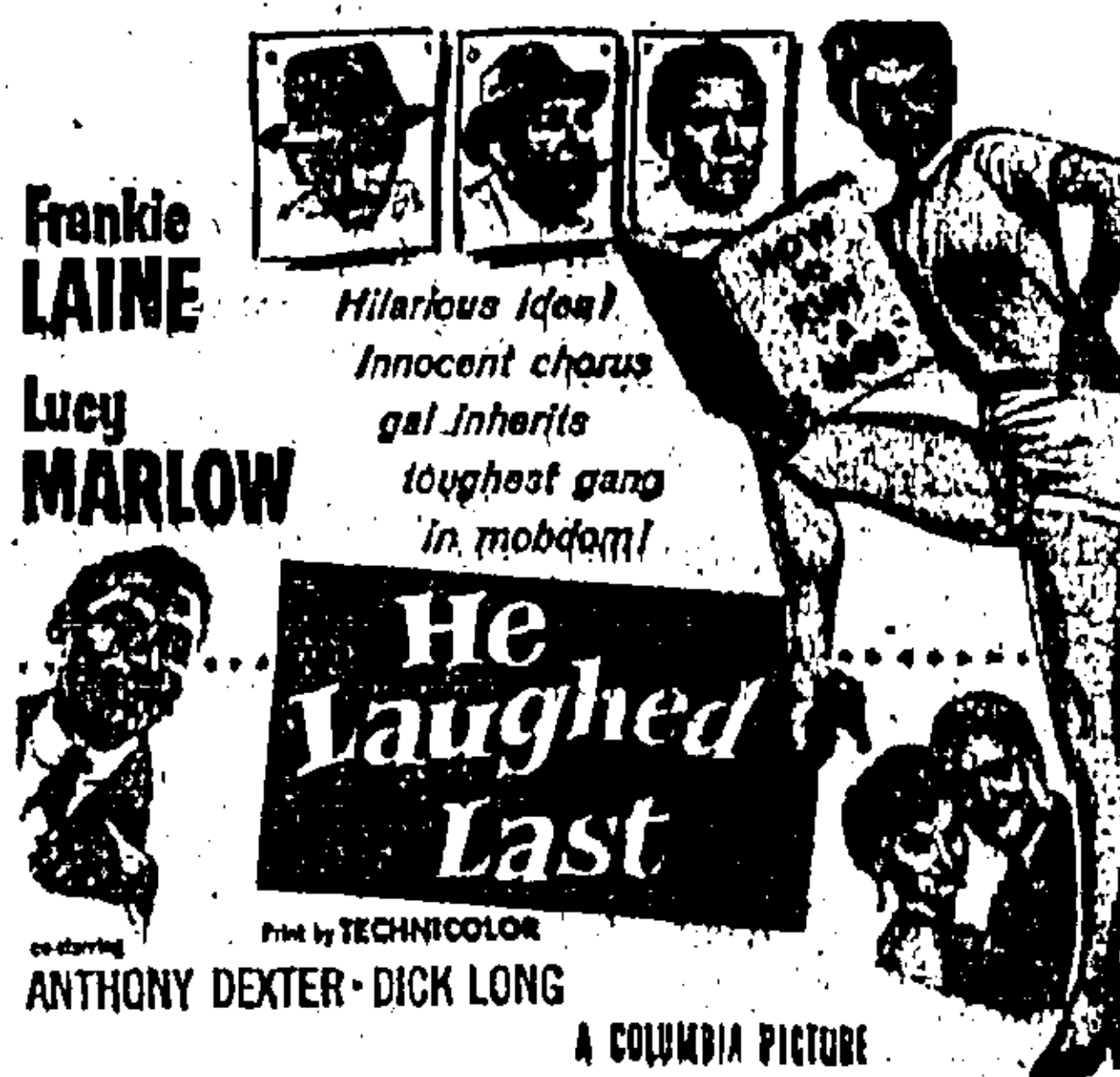
A Chinese tourist anxiously pointed to the hat and asked, "Do you prefer Capitalism or Socialism?" Miss Burns replied that she liked all human beings whatever their colour, religion or politics.

The group left for the United States today by way of Prague, Vienna, Madrid and Paris. — France-Press.

TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

OPENS TO-DAY



ALSO: LATEST CAUMONT-BRITISH NEWS!

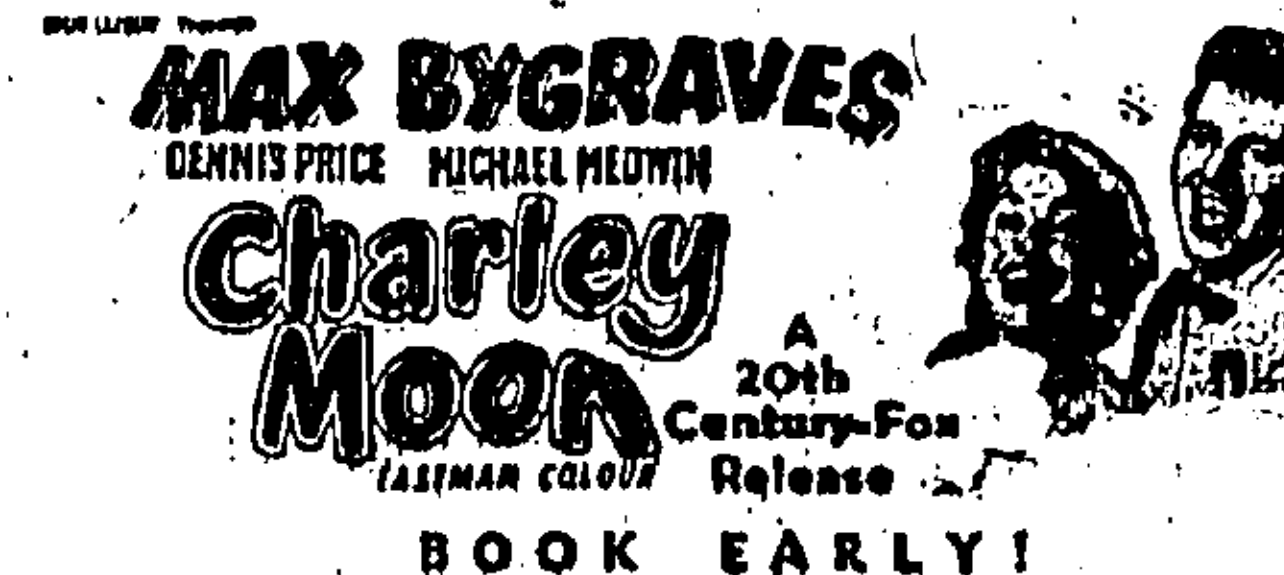
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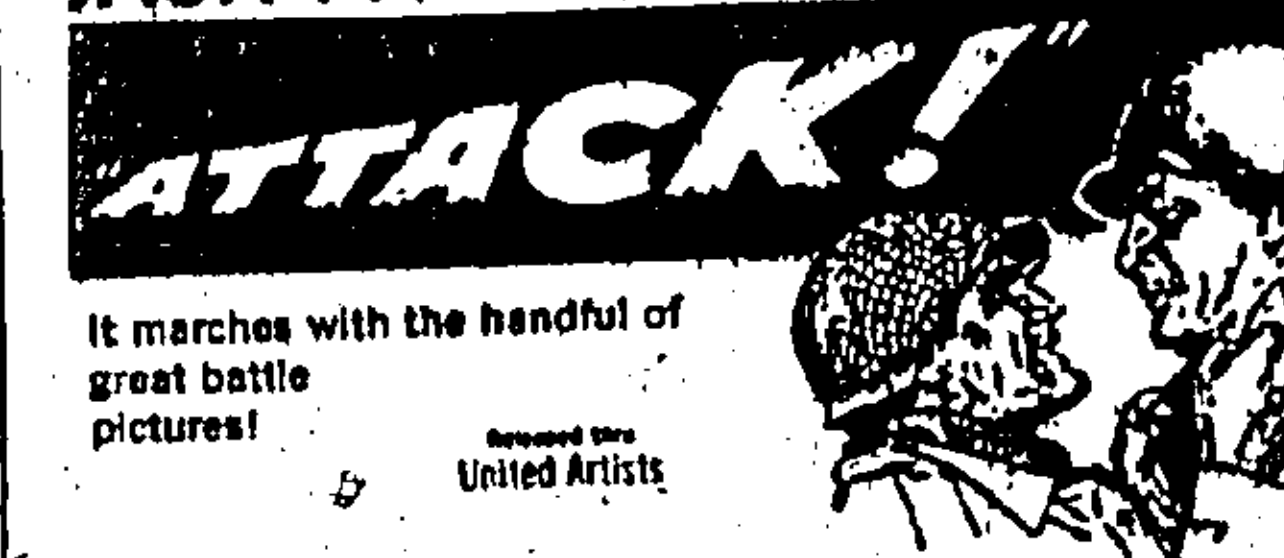
★ OPENS ON THURSDAY, 9th MAY ★



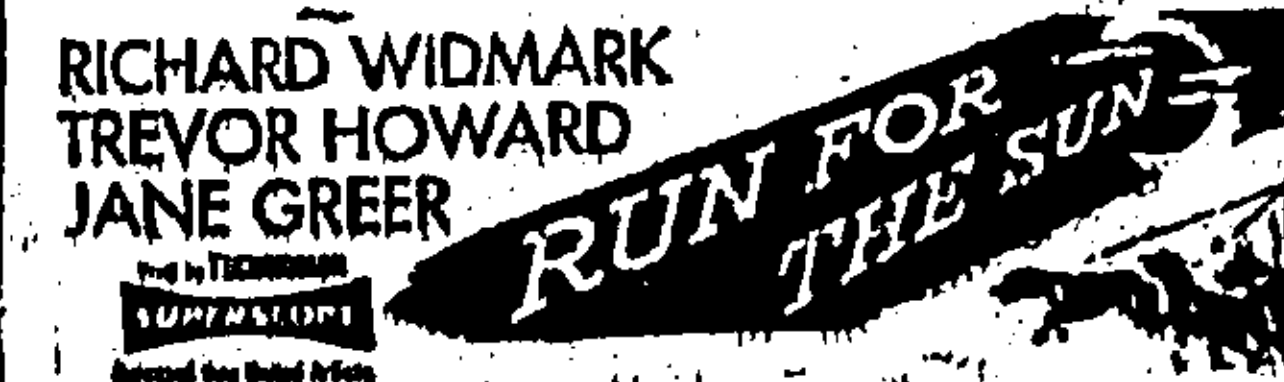
STAR METROPOLE

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

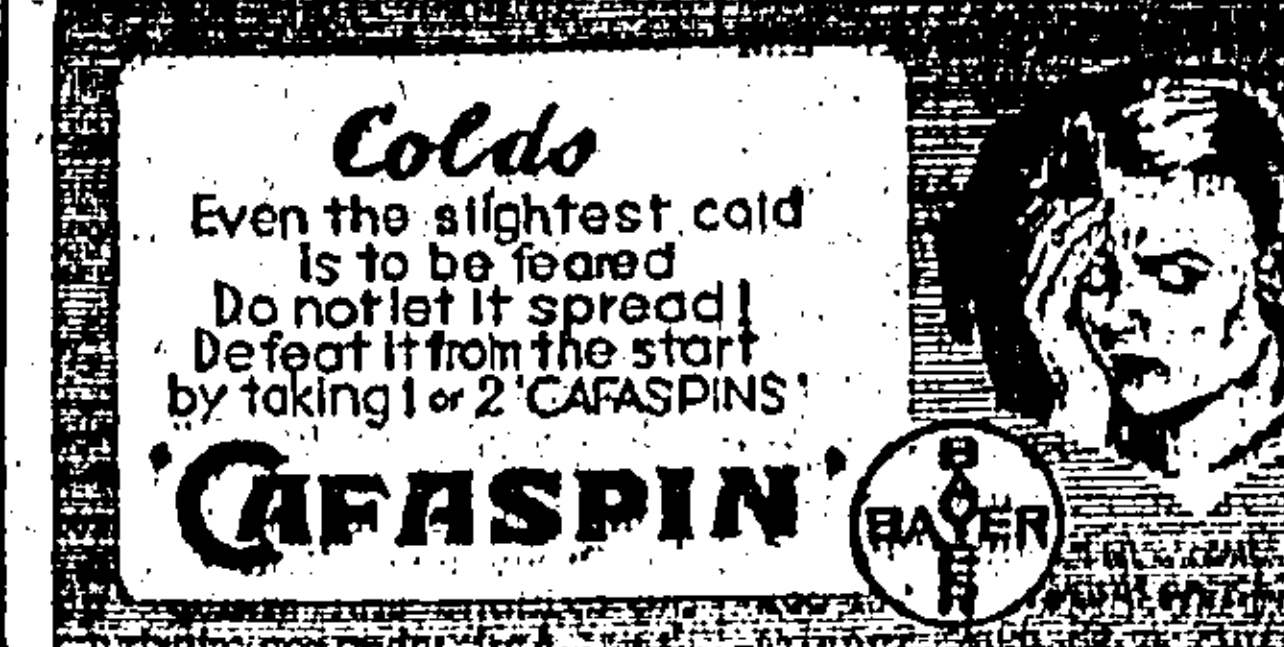
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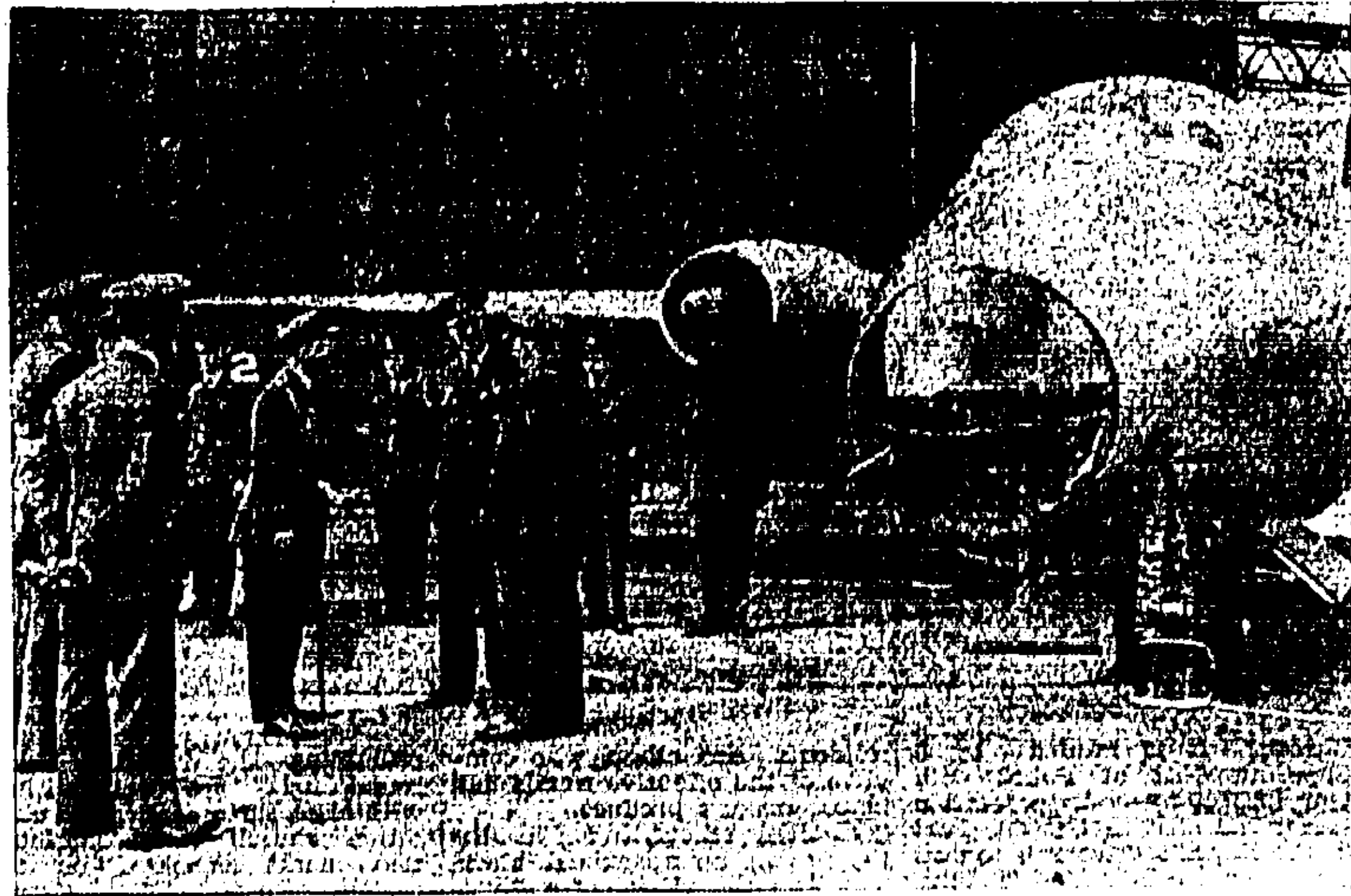
FUELHARDY

FUELHARDY

FUELHARDY

FRANCO-ISRAELI FRIENDSHIP

PRINCE INSPECTS RAF COLLEGE



'ALIEN DOCTRINES' CANNOT EXIST IN JORDAN: HUSSEIN

Amman, May 6. King Hussein said today that "alien doctrines," contrary to Arab tradition and spiritual belief, could never exist in Jordan.

In an exclusive television interview the 22-year-old King, who recently defeated a leftist-inspired coup against his throne, said Jordan's national policy was based on the "principle of the great Arab revolution and is in full agreement with the political objectives and aims of Arab sister states."

"Thus any alien doctrines that are contrary to our traditions and spiritual beliefs could never exist among us," he declared.

This was regarded as an oblique reference to Communism, which the King has often denounced.

NATIONAL CONCERN

It was his order that Communists be purged from the administration that led to the clash with former leftwing Premier Suleiman Nabulsi.

Referring to the recent Jordan crisis the King said:

"As to the events which took place in Jordan in the last two weeks I would like to declare

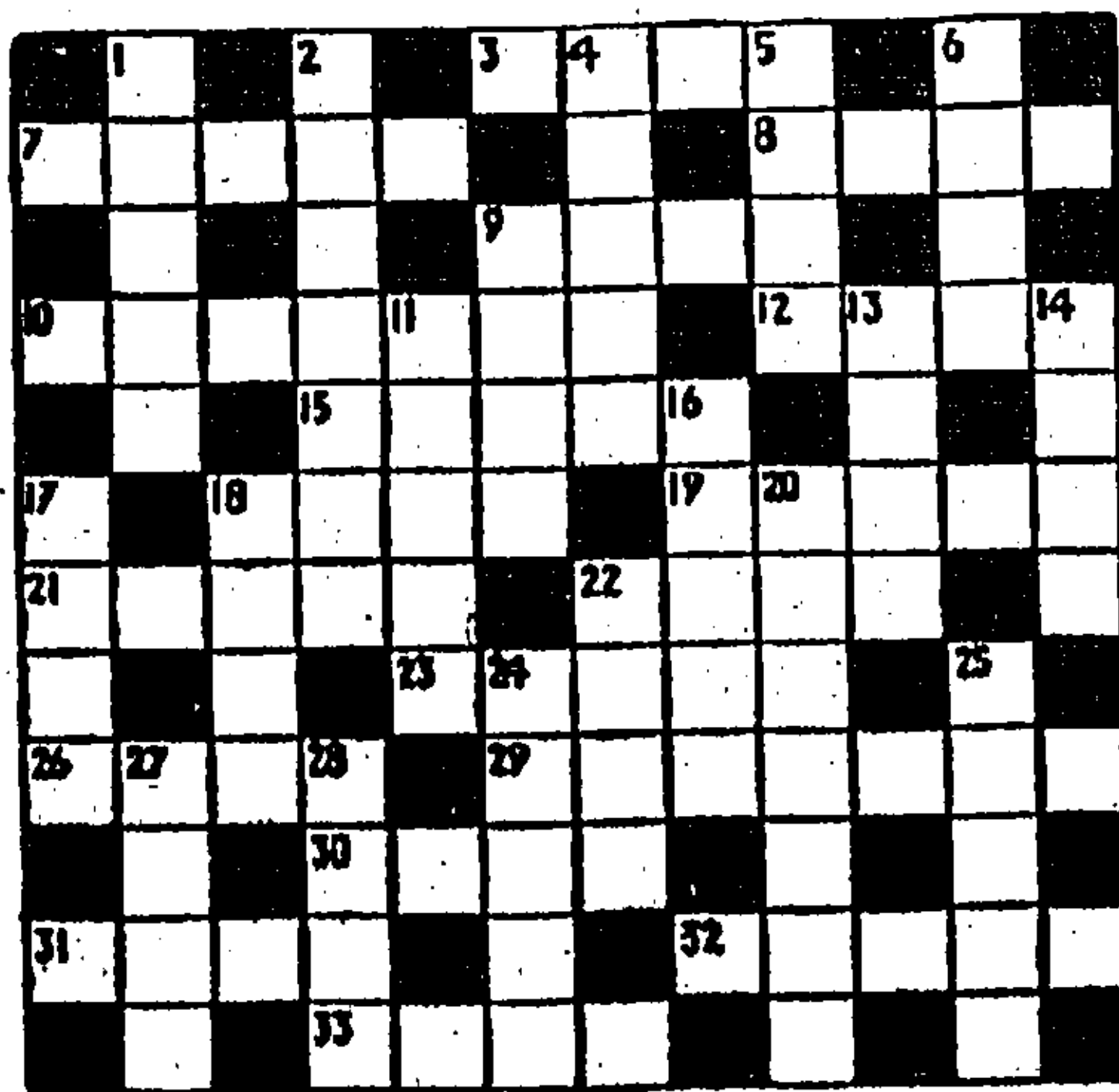
again that they were our national concern as well as the concern of all other free nations."

"We are a nation of old history and civilisation," he added, "we have contributed and shall continue to contribute to human progress and international peace."

"We shall not fail to co-operate with all other peoples for the good of mankind."

"Nationally, Jordan follows a constructive policy which will enable her to build up itself in full co-operation with its Arab sister states," he declared. —United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 9 Grew old (4).
- 7 Extent (5).
- 8 Greedy (4).
- 9 Appear (4).
- 10 Mimic (7).
- 12 Support (6).
- 15 Unaccompanied (9).
- 16 Face (4).
- 19 Die (5).
- 21 Willow (5).
- 22 Supply (4).
- 25 Domesticated (5).
- 26 Encounter (4).
- 29 Nourish (7).
- 30 Turn (4).
- 31 Transport endorsement (4).
- 32 Concerning (5).
- 33 Fortune made in nap? (4).

DOWN

- 1 Mutilates (5).
- 2 Sit up (7).
- 4 Colour (5).
- 5 Moist (4).
- 6 Do you bathe here? Many do (4).
- 9 Cope (4).
- 11 Vigilant (5).
- 13 Deviation (4).
- 14 Victim (4).
- 15 Come in (5).
- 17 Shape (4).
- 18 Ancestor (4).
- 20 Ejecting (7).
- 22 Black spot (4).
- 24 Cancel (5).
- 25 Liable (5).
- 27 Way out (4).
- 28 Soar (4).

MONDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1. Canvas, 7. Rip, 9. Edict, 10. Alone, 11. Made, 12. Revolution, 13. Turn, 14. Lie, 15. Depend, 16. See, 17. Slave, 18. Fate, 19. Rise, 20. Drive, 21. Down, 22. Ample, 23. Vital, 24. Starve, 25. Promoted, 26. Open, 27. Insignia, 28. Hail, 29. Observed, 30. Ideas, 31. Opted, 32. Nerve, 33. Mind, 34. Edge.

Heavy Radio Strontium Contamination

London, May 6. The British Government gave an assurance today that milk would be specially examined from time to time in certain areas in Wales where the soil has been affected above the average by radio strontium.

Dr Barnett Stross, a Labour member, asked in the House of Commons about the report of the Government's Medical Research Council regarding the heavy contamination of the soil and of green vegetables by radio strontium in some areas of Wales.

He also asked what warning or advice the Minister of Agriculture had issued.

Mr Joseph Godber, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, said that in a few mountain areas precipitation had been found to be higher than average.

Mr Godber added that the report of the Medical Research Council did not, however, suggest that it was a cause for alarm. He said the Minister was advised that the safety margin before there could be any fear of risk to human beings or animals was a very wide one. But the position was being closely watched.

Dr Stross said the report showed that the bones of sheep in these areas might show traces of much radio-activity as was found on average elsewhere.

He asked whether the Minister would promise that milk from these areas would be particularly examined from time to time "as it is dangerous to take up this poisonous substance more readily than adults do, to the extent of 10 or 20 times."

Mr Godber gave the required assurance. —China Mail Special.

Malayan Purge Planned

Kuala Lumpur, May 6. Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist) sympathisers will shortly be purged from the Malayan Chinese Association, a constituent organisation of the Malayan three-party alliance government, a spokesman for the Association said today.

The MCA also plans to expel all members who have connections with other political parties in Malaya, he said.

The Kuomintang is banned in Malaya.

Last week, Malayan Chief Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman accused Kuomintang elements of trying to raise racial barriers between the peoples of Malaya. —France-Press.

Britain And France To Work For Free Trade Area

London, May 6. Britain and France announced today that they would do what they could to ensure that negotiations in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation for "the creation of the free-trade area should be carried forward to a satisfactory conclusion."

The announcement came after day-long discussions between British ministers and Mr. Maurice Faure, French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

RATIFICATION

A communiqué issued by the British Treasury said: "at the invitation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Maurice Faure, French Minister of State for foreign affairs, attended a meeting at the Treasury this afternoon."

"Others present included the President of the Board of Trade, the Economic Secretary of the Treasury, and the French Ambassador (M. Jean Chauvel)."

"The meeting discussed the stage now reached in the negotiations for the European

Common Market and the Free Trade Area."

"The United Kingdom representatives welcomed the signature of the Treaty of Rome and emphasised the importance which they attached to its ratification."

"The French representatives on their side emphasised their support for the association in a Free Trade Area of the United Kingdom and other countries of the OEEC with the European Economic Community."

"There was a satisfactory exchange of views and it was agreed that the two governments would do what they could to ensure that the negotiations in the OEEC for the creation of the Free Trade Area should be carried forward to a satisfactory conclusion." —Router.

Thai Actresses Give Astronomical 'Vital Statistics'

Singapore, May 6. THREE attractive Thai film actresses started a news conference in Singapore today by giving a "fantastic set of 'vital statistics'" about their figures.

The girls arrived here on their way home to Bangkok after starring in the film, "Bridge Over The River Kwai" which was shot in Ceylon.

Donice, who was the "abominable darling" of the film, said she was the first to announce her statistics.

Unhappily she said: "23-23-34." Without a blink another star, Yanyan, said: "24-24-34." "My numbers are 24-24-34." The third beauty, Nangma, said: "25-25-35." She seemed about to burst into a fit of giggles when a 100-lb. man

took her aside for a whispered consultation.

Nangma who spoke more English than her companions came back smiling broadly. She spoke to the two others who giggled.

The explanation: "Girls had worked very hard to memorise their statistics but in their excitement on arrival had jumbled up the vital numbers."

The girls thought hard and then Nangma who had never worn shoes till she was chosen in Thailand for the film said: "22-22-34."

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE ON SUEZ

London, May 6. The Suez Canal is not "quite as essential" to Britain's economy as was thought when it was closed, British Transport Minister Harold Watkinson said tonight.

Speaking at a dinner in London given by the Ministry, the minister said that "in common with other maritime nations, we can increasingly adopt to the Egyptian Suez Canal Authority the attitude of a customer who needs to have his practical requirements met, if he is to do business."

Mr Watkinson said that if the Egyptian Canal Authority was not prepared to offer terms acceptable to the Security Council, "they can not expect any enthusiasm to use the Canal from the maritime nations."

Every effort would be made to "reduce the dependence of the world on the Suez Canal," said the Minister, and Britain would play its "full part in this great task." —France-Press.

GUIDED MISSILE AIRLINER IN 40 YEARS

Sunnyvale, May 6. Dr Louis Ridenour, former chief scientist for the US Air Force, predicted today that an 8,000-mph guided missile airliner was only two aircraft "generations" away.

Within 30 to 40 years, he said, airlines will evolve into modern missiles, dwarfing today's piston-engine contraptions, that will rocket through the exosphere (600 to 700 miles above earth) to carry passengers on intercontinental business and pleasure trips.

The scientist, known as the "father" of the Air Research and Development Command, is Director of the research and development branch of Lockheed Aircraft Company's missile division here.

This Company's huge X-17 research missile was reported recently to have flown some 9,000 miles an hour in a test flight off Florida. —United Press.

Mollet Stresses Solidarity For Israel

Washington, May 6. French Premier Guy Mollet gave further assurance to Israel today that she could count "upon the aid of France to ensure that right is respected and peace maintained."

His comment was contained in a message Mollet sent here to the National Convention of the women's division of the American Jewish Congress.

It was read by Ambassador, Hervey Alphonse at what could be described as a demonstration of Franco-Israeli friendship.

Mollet said: "Israel is the smallest state among the members of the United Nations and yet it is the most threatened state and the state which could the most legitimately have expected more benevolence on the part of this international organization."

"It is important for all the free peoples caring for justice and democracy to show their solidarity for Israel."

Settlement

"It is important that world opinion realises the very principles of international law are involved in the settlement of the problems facing Israel, be it the free passage of its ships through the Suez Canal, the free navigation in the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba or even more so the general peace settlement in the Near East to which it is entitled."

Alphonse followed this message by saying in a speech that the Suez Canal remains for Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser "a powerful instrument of blackmail" and that there was no real agreement between Egypt and the governments of the users of the Canal. He also said:

"What Nasser has defined as being the status of this international waterway in a unilateral fashion he can tomorrow cancel in the same unilateral way. That is why France does not accept such a regime."

"On a long term basis the alternatives that seem open to us are the construction of new pipelines, of super-tankers and the search for new sources of energy either through Euzem or in the Sahara to reduce our dependence on the Canal."

He said he believed Anglo-French and Israeli action in regard to Egypt "has revealed to all the serious problems of the Middle East and the dangers they hold for the future of the free world."

Soviet Influence

"Another element brought to light has been the expansion and depth of Soviet influence in the Middle East. Perhaps we might never have suspected the importance of the Soviet arms deliveries, of the aid given by Soviet engineers and technicians and the diplomatic support Soviet Russia has given to Egypt and then to Syria so as to promote the most extreme of nationalisms."

He praised the Eisenhower Doctrine which he said "fits exactly the situation" because it opposes with American force all Soviet attempts of aggression in the Middle East.

He said the Israeli and the Anglo-French intervention had resulted in the destruction of a great part of the Russian war arsenal collected by Nasser and had shown up the weakness of Nasser's arms and general staff. "France carried the seeds of Western civilisation into the heart of Africa."

He pointed out that France has granted independence to Tunisia and Morocco and liberalised legislation for administrative autonomy in other parts of French Africa.

Toss Bombing Technique Demonstrated

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, May 6.

Bombers flying at 600 miles an hour demonstrated today how the Air Force, with a new "toss bombing" technique, can hurl nuclear weapons at heavily-defended targets with greater safety.

The demonstration was put on for the benefit of civilian and military leaders, who saw big B-40 strategic bombers use a "revolutionary" fighter plane tactic.

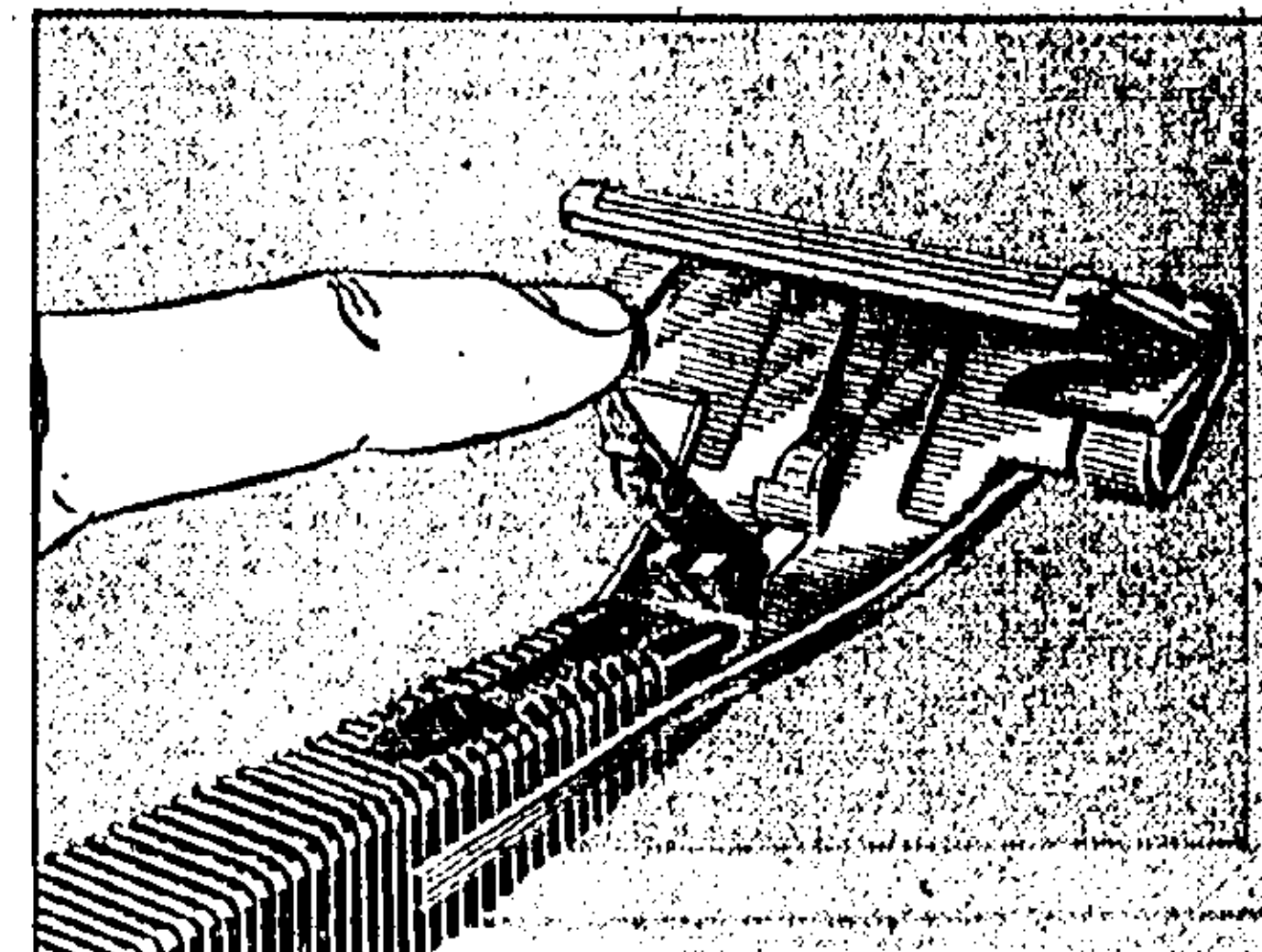
The bombers came in at low altitude—too low for radar detection—and pulled up sharply into a half-loop just before releasing the bomb. The bomb travelled in a high arc to the target while the plane sped away in time to avoid the mushroom cloud from a nuclear explosion.

The Air Force said the technique, previously restricted to lighter-weight fighter planes, was demonstrated publicly today for 80 civilian leaders attending a Defence Department orientation conference. The B-47 display was at Eglin Air Force Base.

"A revolutionary addition to the US Air Force Strategic bomber tactics" was what the Service called the toss bombing manoeuvre, which it said was "designed for delivery of powerful weapons."

Developed for bombers at the Air Force proving ground at Eglin, the manoeuvre is still regarded by pilots as a tricky one for such a heavy plane, although it is relatively simple for jet fighters. —United Press.

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As each year passes, the work of the Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association shows a steady upward trend. Programmes being carried out — preventive and curative — and the good results obtained, are contributing widely to the never ceasing campaign which the Association is waging against the greatest enemy to good health in the Colony today.

Very much more work still remains to be done however — more hospital beds are, for instance, urgently required, more out-patient clinics are needed too. The extent of the Association's activities is dependent on the support given by the public of Hong Kong. During the month of May a special appeal is being made TO YAU to donate generously and so help in the efforts that are being exerted to control tuberculosis in the Colony.

Cheques should be crossed and made payable to: The Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association and forwarded either to: Lowe, Stingham & Matthews, Alexandra House, or sent c/o South China Morning Post, Ltd.

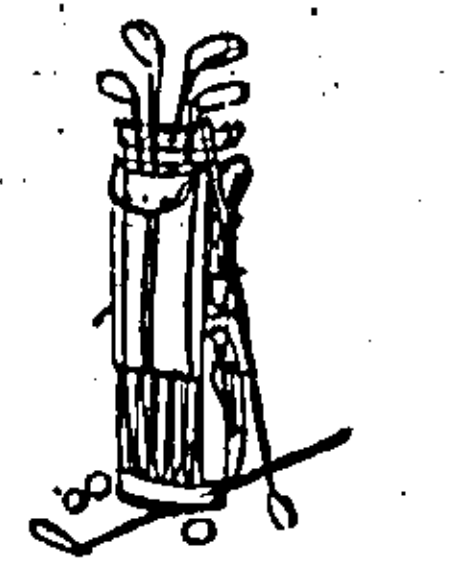
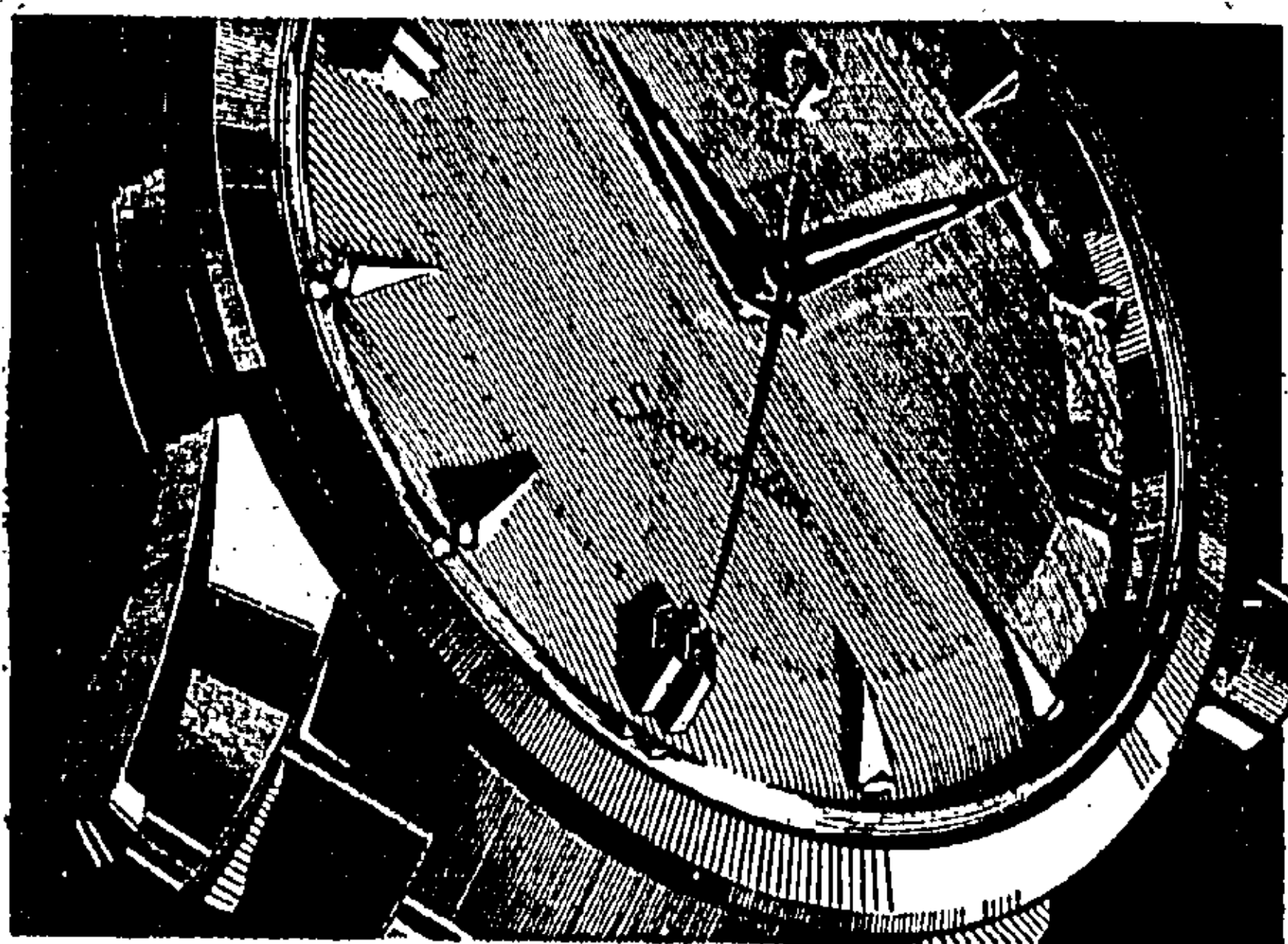
There are many ways of smoking heroin. Here are some:

- (i) "Chasing the dragon" (Tsui Lung). This entails building a contraption with an empty cigarette packet to hold a tinfoil tray in which the heroin and diaphanous, the substance with which heroin is mixed to make it combustible, are burnt. As the smoke spirals up the smoker "chases" the decomposing column (the dragon) with a glass tube, inhaling as he follows it. An expert told me: "These smokers are very clever. They seem to catch every trace of it."
- (ii) "Firing the anti-aircraft gun". This is much simpler. A granule or two of heroin is placed on the burning tip of a cigarette. The cigarette is pointed upwards (hence the anti-aircraft gun) to ensure that the heroin stays on the tip... and the smoker puffs away.
- (iii) Breaking a cigarette in two, scooping out a cavity in the tobacco and putting in either granulated or powder heroin and joining up the broken ends, or simply covering the cavity with a little tobacco.
- (iv) It can also be smoked with a pipe—similar to an opium pipe—by placing a small amount of heroin in the aperture (or bowl) and exposing it to a flame and inhaling.
- (v) Intravenously with a hypodermic needle. I saw a few needle experts in hospital. Many had their arms lined with black knotted veins. As veins they no longer served their purpose. If they'd tried pumping them with carbon they couldn't have made a worse mess. Comparatively few use this method, but a prison doctor says "more and more are adopting this form of drug taking."



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ROBIN HUTCHESON

continuing his series on Hongkong's deadly dope trade, tells of the methods of taking dope in Hongkong and the methods employed by those whose job is to track them down
CHAPTER THREE

Chasing the Dragon



POLICE and Revenue officers spent a total of 100,000 hours last year tracking down narcotics and its traffickers. That was purely preventive and suppression work—it did not include time spent in backroom preparation work, court time, chemists' analyses, report writing or any other of the 101 jobs that go towards bringing a heroin or opium peddler to book.

The time was well spent. Police claim that more than 90 per cent of those charged in recent years have been convicted.

"Our conviction rate demonstrates quite clearly how successful we've been," a senior Police officer said. "In our action against heroin factories we have knocked out 13 in the last two years—our records stand alongside any other in the world."

"In fact, in suppression of factories I think we are streets ahead of any other country."

"Knocking heroin factories out involves much more than just getting a tip and raiding a place. It means two or three months collecting information after the first tip and then the CID chaps have to make exhaustive inquiries, and they only raid when they know they can catch them right in the middle of full production operations so that they can get all the evidence necessary to convict them."

A heroin factory, incidentally, is generally a make-shift laboratory in a room or two of a flat, sometimes it is a whole flat. Its characteristic smell is ether. This has led to the downfall of a few for inevitably they occur in residential areas. They employ chemists. I do not know whether they are "qualified" in any sense, but if they are not it is not because factory owners cannot afford it. I know of one top Government chemist who got a big offer (from a mysterious voice over the telephone) to work for a heroin maker. And the figure

mentioned was considerably higher than his present salary.

"The system we are trying to break down has been well organised for many years and is extremely efficient. And if we break down one arm of their organisation, by taking counter-measures they will see that it is not broken down again," the officer-in-charge of Police anti-narcotics operations in the Colony said.

Police noticed the big switch from opium to heroin in late 1952, early 1953. The heroin trail led to the ill-lit, untidy maze of squatter huts in Kowloon where every kind of vice flourished.

It is hard enough detecting a heroin smoker at any time. I am assured a man can smoke refined heroin in a cigarette standing two feet away from you without giving himself away. But in the setting of a squatter area the Police were at an even greater disadvantage. And peddlers and smokers quickly devised ways of dodging arrest.

The Police report for 1954-55 states: "Heroin and morphine traders resorted increasingly to the distribution of small doses of about .05 grammes, by employing peddlers who operate in quiet corners and stairways protected by look-outs much in the manner of the street bookmaker and gambler.... the

carriers employed are often females and the methods of concealment are varied and ingenious."

Most of these small fry were arrested by the sun on the beat. We used to hear much about opium "divans"—dens where addicts gathered, retired to couches and puffed away at ebony pipes two feet long. The paraphernalia associated with opium smoking including the lamp and the crucibles, to say nothing of the den itself, made it virtually a sitting target for an informed Police raid.

A heroin "divan" is altogether different. There are no couches and there need be no "paraphernalia". A divan may be a staircase, or a roof, or a room. In the legal sense it is a place where two or three gather together for a smoke. These figures illustrate the difficulty of tracking down heroin haunts: In 1954-55, 219 were convicted for running opium divans, and only 42 for heroin. The smoking of heroin is explained elsewhere on this page. But in virtually every aspect of the traffic the Police have a far more complicated task than they ever had with opium.

It is impossible to assess the effect of Police and DCI suppression work on the results of detection can be known and these, as indicated above, are impressive. In 1954-55, more than 7,479 people were convicted on a total of 5,951 drug charges. And this is how they work.

The Police are responsible for "ground" work—i.e. lead searches, raids, etc.—and Revenue officers are responsible for imports and exports by planes and ships.

At the centre of both Police and DCI operations is an intelligence centre. This has been working since April, 1955 and is known as the Narcotics

Bureau. It is headed by a Superintendent of Police with two inspectors—and apart from secretarial staff that is all. Part of the inspectors' work is to deal with what are called "natural contacts", the sources from which the Bureau compiles its dossiers on drug running in the Colony. It also gets information from narcotics agencies in practically every part of the world and has particularly good relations with those in neighbouring countries.

To quote an official report, the Bureau was established "for the collection and dissemination of information relating to narcotics, to develop the exchange of intelligence and to co-ordinate measures to suppress the illicit narcotic traffic."

The size of the bureau—as far as staff is concerned—is deliberately kept small and its work is almost entirely back-room.

Raiding and searching is done by the CID and the Department of Commerce and Industry. Oddly, despite the serious nature of the work and the value of the drug cargoes involved, the Police have not yet encountered armed resistance.

In the Department of Commerce and Industry there is a nucleus of 28 men working on suppression of narcotics. They can, if necessary, call on the staff of the preventive service for assistance. All raids by the Police and the Revenue officers are the result of information—but routine searches have yielded some spectacular hauls. The informants vary: some are men who are after a reward, others men who have been double-crossed on carrying fees, others talkative and frightened prisoners, others ship's crewmen "in on the secret" but not on the transaction, and there are vigilant

residents and others who complain of the offensive smells that heroin makers produce.

An RAF officer, living in the top flat of an apartment block, was once the victim of a Police raid after several neighbours had complained of the acrid-ether smell coming from his flat. When a Police raiding party entered it they traced the smell to a flat. It led downstairs.

The Police raced down suspecting by chance the ground floor. The flat was surrounded and the real heroin makers were caught preparing their getaway.

Despite the success of Police action against opium, big seizures are still being made. In the first three months of this year, 498 lbs were seized. Opium comes from a number of poppy-growing areas such as the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, Pakistan and the Shan states and their caravans on the borders of Burma, China, Thailand and Laos.

The last Department of Commerce and Industry report and frequent court cases show that most of these seizures have been made on ships which had previously called at Bangkok. The Persian Gulf, Pakistan, Bay of Bengal ports and European ports have also played some part in the traffic.

Morphine has been seized in comparatively large quantities on ships from Bangkok. Small amounts of granular heroin have been seized from passengers travelling on the Macao-Hongkong steamers.

Morphine shipments appear to be on the increase, and an examination of the seized consignments show that the manufacturing factors are also improving their technique considerably. The first morphine seized in Hongkong was badly compressed, its edges were uneven and the rectangular cakes chipped and

crumbling. The morphine cakes found today are well-finished with clean surfaces, in good condition and all carry identification marks embossed on the surface such as AAA or (ironically) 888. All morphine cakes arrive in half-pound units, never in cattie or tals.

Heroin is a derivative of morphine which is itself a derivative of opium. But while it is known that heroin is made from morphine in this Colony there has been no evidence to show that heroin has been made from opium in the last two years possibly because it is a more easily detectable process.

But this is a point that has always puzzled me: if opium, by virtue of its bulk, is a greater shipping risk than morphine and if Police and Revenue officers are hitting the traffic hard, as I believe they are, why does it continue to arrive in the Colony in such huge quantities. Last year more than 1,300 lbs of raw and prepared opium was seized on ships and planes calling here.

It is apparently destined for Hongkong, but since this Colony is astride the main shipping and air routes it is possibly sent here for re-export to neighbouring countries.

But if this is not the reason and if opium is not turned into morphine in this Colony the only other explanation—which is frankly a guess—is that somewhere there are huge stocks which someone is desperately trying to dispose of.

Tomorrow: How the big-time exporters work. How they conceal their cargoes. And some of the fantastic hiding places that Police and Revenue officers have uncovered.

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I thought that my Uncle was a fiend...



... But now I know the reason for his odd behaviour," says

RODERICK MANN

who gives a twinge-by-twinge account of what his life has been since he slipped a disc...

WHEN I was at school in Scotland and we visited my Uncle Peter in Perth, I always wondered why he used to string my Aunt Annie up from the drawingroom door by a hook and swing energetically on her legs. He would always do it, I recall, immediately after tea—and in the end nobody took very much notice of it except me.

What he was actually doing, I have since learned, was stretching her to take the pressure off a slipped disc in her spine. At the time, of course, this curious practice convinced me that my benevolent uncle was, in fact, a fiend. It also served to give me the longest-looking aunt in Perthshire.

Having just spent almost seven weeks on my back with a similar ailment to poor Aunt Annie, I now present Mann's Guide to Slipping a Disc—for the benefit of those thousands of unfortunate, who, the doctors assure me, will do the very same thing this year.

The first and most important thing is to become thoroughly unlit. Ten years of doing nothing more strenuous than opening a tin of beans is all that's required. Once you are really flabby, the stage is set.

The next thing is to decide where to slip your disc. I slipped mine in New York—10 minutes before a dinner-date with Ginger Rogers at the Stork Club.

A book slipped out of my hand. I bent suddenly to retrieve it. Then—a click... a sharp pain down the leg...

(The book—for those interested in ghastly coincidences—was entitled: *My Lourdness on Down Under*.)

I must say Miss Rogers took the whole thing extremely well. "If you don't think that's funny, I don't," she mopped, as I hobbled into sight.

"I can't straighten up," I gasped. "Well," said Ginger. "If we're going to have to eat on the floor—let's find a Chinese restaurant."

The worst was still to come. Curved like a question mark, I had to fly to California. And there it began. Everyone knew just how to fix me up.

Friends tugged at me, pummelled me, bent me backwards over their settees, tortured me across their convertibles. One even produced a Do-It-Yourself Disc Replacement Kit—containing a book of exercises, a strong rubber hammer, and a thick leather belt.

On top of all this came the Television Torture.

Callous friends—knowing that once I was on my back in bed I couldn't move—would switch on TV before they left. It would remain on until they came back hours later. (Experienced disc-slippers with a knowledge of American TV have since assured me that this undoubtedly retarded my progress by weeks.)

I did not, I confess, go near a doctor in America. Simply because I would have had to sell everything I possessed even to pay the consultation fee.

Instead, I flew back to London, where my own doctor examined me.

"A slipped disc?" I queried. "He looked rather cross," Doctors—quite rightly—object to patients diagnosing their own ailments. A few moments later he came down to my level on the floor and rasped: "Acute lumbar disc displacement"—which didn't sound quite so sophisticated.

On boards

I was put to bed, lying on boards. I was fitted for a steel corset by a gentleman rojolding in the name of Mr. Crick. I was stretched and manipulated by a happy-go-lucky orthopaedic with the strength of a

gorilla. I was massaged by a woman from Berlin with fingers like piston-rods.

"Of course," said my doctor, "if this doesn't work, we'll have to stretch you. The rack treatment."

"From a door?" I asked, remembering Uncle Peter.

"Of course not," snapped the doctor. "We have modern appliances."

"What if that doesn't work?" I demanded.

"A plaster cast for two months."

"And if that's a flop?"

He gave me a hangman's smile. "You'll be all right," he said. "I haven't lost one yet."

I had, I would point out, great faith in my doctor. But a problem was arising... My friends were plunging me in gloom.

Desperate....

Every one of them knew some wretched man who had been flat on his back for 14 years with just such an ailment as mine.

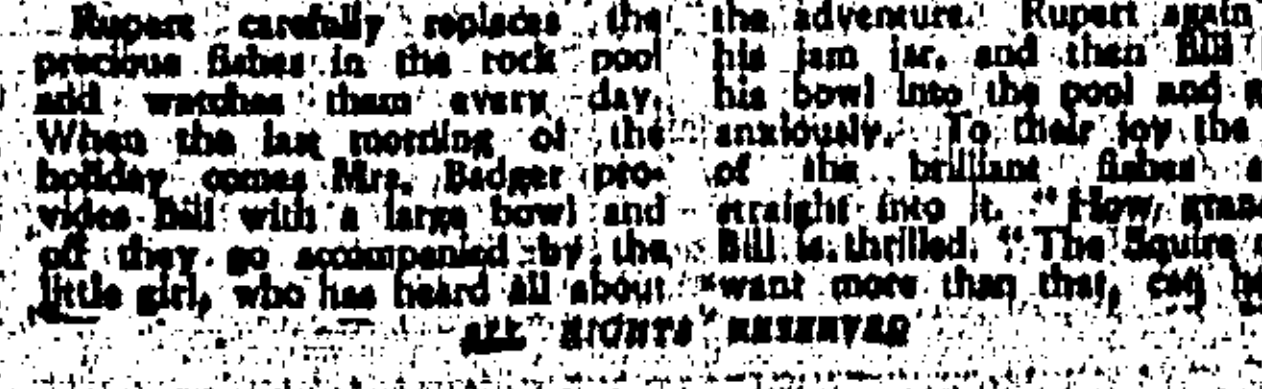
"It couldn't have been a slipped disc," I'd challenge, desperately. They'd laugh hollowly, chinking on my grapes.

"Bent to pick up his keys," they'd say. Or his book. Or his handkerchief. "Fourteen years ago, Hamt walked into a shop."

Today, seven weeks after that evening in New York, I am up and about in Mr. Crick's steel-sided corset—which collectively comprises nine "discs" (they think other than sailing, football, etc.)

I am no longer a hunchback. But for the next month or so I am a complete waste of time. For my advice to you (this is the name of Mr. Crick's latest pamphlet) is: "Stay in bed as long as you can. When you get up, walk with the strength of a

WOMANSENSE



BASEBALL

BALTIMORE'S LEADING
HITTER SUFFERS A
MILD CONCUSSION

New York, May 6.
Brideweser's first hit of the season drove in two runs today to give the Baltimore Orioles an 8-6 victory over the Detroit Tigers in a 13-inning game marred by injuries to three players.

Brideweser's hit enabled the Orioles to snap a four-game losing streak and also ended the Tigers' four-game winning streak.

Archie Moore
Wants \$100,000
For Title Fight

Frankfurt, Germany, May 7.
The World Light-Heavyweight Champion, Archie Moore, claimed today that the National Boxing Association "did not treat him fairly in settling a July 7 deadline for a title defence and said he wanted \$100,000 for a title match."

On May 1, the NBA told Moore to state whether he would defend against Tony Anthony of New York in Detroit on June 7 and said that if he did not answer he would be suspended for 30 days. If then he failed to defend by July 7, the NBA would declare the title vacant.

"I was not treated fairly," Moore told a press conference at the gymnasium of the U.S. Third Armoured Division. "My contract to defend against Tony Anthony was not a proper one. It should have been signed by both fighters."

"However, I will fight for a \$100,000 purpose. That's what it cost me to fight Joey Maxim for the title and I want that money back."

He said he did not see why the 22-year-old Anthony was in such a hurry to fight for the championship and added that he himself had had to wait 16 years for a shot at the world title.

"Anthony is the logical contender," said Archie, "United Press."

South Africa May
Ban Professional
Boxing

Johannesburg, May 6.
Efforts were being made today to ban professional boxing in the Union of South Africa, following the death of the South African Middleweight Champion, Jimmy Elliott.

Elliott was knocked out in the sixth round of his British Empire title bout by the little holder, Pat McAuliffe of Britain, on Saturday night of his hospital, he died on Sunday.

"Dr. Carel de Wet, Nationalist Member of Parliament, said today that he would ask the Minister of Justice to impose a ban on professional boxing in his country."

"I know of no other sport where men set out deliberately to hurt one another, where the object is to produce brain concussion," said Dr. de Wet.

Parliament today gave notice of a question seeking a Commission inquiry into the dangers of professional boxing.

Natal's only fight promoter, C.G. Brown, today announced that he was quitting the fight game, saying: "I'd hate to be connected with a tragedy like Elliott's."

A professional boxing bill, scheduled to take place on Durban on May 28, has been cancelled—United Press.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep on the
Hong Kong Derby
Saturday, 11th May, 1957
Over 1,000,000 tickets sold to date

The Sale of Cash Sweep
Tickets on the above will
close on Friday, 10th May,
1957, as follows:—

382 Nathan Road, Kowloon,
at 4.00 p.m.

5, D'Aguilar Street,
at 5.00 p.m.

Queen's Building, Ground
Floor, Chater Road,
at 6.00 p.m.

The Draw will be held in
the Public Betting Hall at
the Race Course, at 11.30 a.m.
on Saturday, 11th May, 1957.

By Order of the Stewards,
GREAT MARWICK,
MITCHELL & CO.,
Treasurers.

Third-baseman George Kell of the Orioles was beaten by Detroit pitcher Steve Gromek in the eighth inning and taken to Osteopathic Hospital where it was reported that he suffered a mild concussion. Detroit pitcher Don Lee was hit at the left knee in the top of the frame and left the game while Baltimore third-baseman Wayne Causey was hit on the right cheekbone by a smash off Red Wilson's bat in the 13th and also was taken to Osteopathic Hospital.

Gus Triandos started the 13th for the Orioles with a double and Dick Williams was purposefully walked after Jim Fyburn filled out. Brideweser worked the count to 3 and 2 and then doubled down the third base line to drive in the winning run.

George Berink, who yielded four hits over the last seven innings, gained credit for the victory and Jack Crimian was charged with the defeat.

CARRIED OFF
George Kell, veteran third baseman of the Baltimore Orioles, was hit today by relief pitcher Steve Gromek of the Detroit Tigers, the ball hitting Kell at the lower edge of his protective plastic cap.

Kell was carried off on a stretcher. When he reached the Club house Kell was conscious and appeared all right but was taken to Detroit Osteopathic Hospital.

At the hospital, it was reported he had suffered a mild concussion and would stay there 40 hours.

He is Baltimore's leading hitter.

HIS AILING HIP

Big Ted Kluszewski of the Cincinnati Redlegs tentatively decided to undergo an operation for his ailing hip today but wants more doctors to look at him before surgery.

The slugging first baseman said he will submit to an operation pending further tests by a team of nine doctors who diagnosed his painful injury as a "traumatic intervertebral disc in the lower spine."

THE SCORES

National League
Chicago..... 000-024-000-5-7-2
New York..... 000-000-101-2-4-1
St. Louis..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Pittsburgh..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Cincinnati..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Milwaukee..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Philadelphia..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Washington..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Kansas City..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
St. Louis..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Cincinnati..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Milwaukee..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Philadelphia..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Washington..... 000-000-000-0-0-0
Kansas City..... 000-000-000-0-0-0

Ceylon To Send
Strong Cricket
Team To Malaya

Singapore, May 7.
Ceylon will send to Singapore and Malaya a cricket team insured for 570,000 Straits dollars, the Straits Times said today (Tuesday).

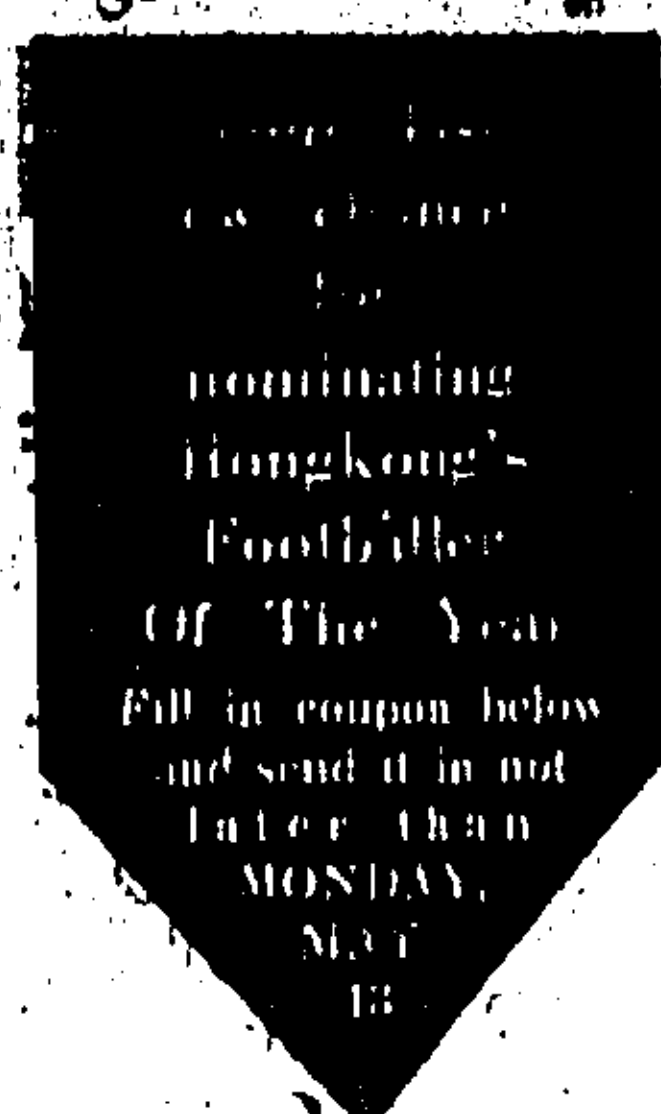
The 15-man team, to be known as the Ceylon Cricket Board of Control President's Eleven, would arrive here on August 15 for a nine-match tour of Singapore and Malaya.

The side would be captained by either P. I. Peries or Cambridge Blue or by Sahli Comarawamy who led Ceylon against the MCC in 1950 and the West Indians in 1949, the newspaper said.—Reuter.

No Decision Yet
On Staging World
Title Fight

Paris, May 6.
Britain and Canada are bidding high for the world featherweight boxing title between Francisco Chito Hamma and Nigeria's Ikegami Ekeke. The prize money offered is £14,000 and Montreal \$50,000.

Hamma said no decision had yet been taken on staging the title fight in Paris this June. It was known that, however, Paris boxing promoter Gilbert Benard had offered £10,000 to have the fight in Paris.—United Press.

Nominate YOUR
Hongkong Footballer
Of The Year

Members of the public are invited to nominate Hongkong's Footballer of the Year for the current season.

It is a popularity poll organised by the China Mail, and nomination coupons will be accepted until the closing date to be announced later.

The two qualifications for nomination are:
(1) Footballing prowess
(2) Sportsmanship on the field of play

Nominations should be addressed to the Editor, China Mail, Wyndham Street.

To the Editor, China Mail,
My nomination for Hongkong's Footballer of the Year, taking into regard his playing ability and his sportsmanship on the field of play is

of the Club.

(Signed)

New Deal Coming On
UK's Soccer Pay And
Fans May Benefit Too

By ERIC THOMPSON

Increased wages for players and a plan for a new wages system are likely to be submitted to the Football League clubs by their Management Committee at the annual meeting in London on June 1.

That was the cheering news for Soccer men after a two-hour meeting between the Football League and the Players' Union in Manchester recently.

Points from a joint statement were: "Increased payments to players, including wages, bonus payments, talent money, television fees, and the future reconstruction of the whole wages system in general were discussed."

"The League representatives promised to submit the union's requests to the Management Committee with a view to making recommendations to the clubs at the annual general meeting in June."

£20 WAGE
"It was the unanimous opinion that it would be best if such money as are available as a result of the remission of En-

Probables With
Jockeys For
Chester Vase

London, May 6.
Six probabilities for tomorrow's Chester Vase, over one mile five furlongs and 75 yards at Chester at 14.45 GMT are:

Domald, (E. Mercer), Barlow's Sister, (A. Shrive), Rumbold Bridge, (D. Smith), Flying Bar (no jockey), King Baber (P. Robinson), and Papayer (E. Hido).—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

Yorkshire First Side
To Earn Bonus Points
For Faster Scoring

London, May 6.
Yorkshire gained their first win of the 1957 County Cricket Championship when they beat Derbyshire today by nine wickets at Bradford with a day to spare.

They also became the first side to earn the new bonus of two points for faster scoring in the first innings—3.04 runs per over to 2.57. So the victory brought them a total of 14 points.

Yorkshire began the day with a lead of 41 runs and two wickets left, but the tail wagged vigorously. Ray Illingworth again illustrated his all-round qualities by scoring 80 which helped the county to lead on first innings by 116 runs.

Derbyshire never looked like recovering from a deplorable start to their second innings and were all out for 139.

Fast bowler Freddie Trueman who is in irresistible form, took five Derbyshire wickets for 24, counting the two non-championship games in which he has played. Trueman has so far taken 27 wickets for 240 runs this season.

BONUS SCHEME

Middlesex, originators of the bonus scheme, became the second county to gain the extra two points. They scored considerably faster than Nottinghamshire at Lords in leading on first innings by 43 runs.

Alan Moss, who like Trueman is a fast bowler, took five Nottinghamshire wickets for 51. But Brian Statham the Lancashire pace man showed that he will be hard to displace from the England side. He was among those taking wickets at Taunton, where Somerset were forced to follow on 176 runs in arrears. Statham bowled splendidly to take five Somerset first innings wickets for 31. At the close Somerset were still 52 behind with six wickets left.

The other side to gain the bonus points were Warwickshire against Worcestershire at Dudley. But the new legislation did nothing to brighten the cricket. More than a third of the overs bowled by Warwickshire were maidens.

CLOSE-OF-PLAY SCORES

At Lords: Middlesex 198 and 270 for nine (Robertson 80). Nottinghamshire 145 (Dooland 60, Moss five for 51).

At The Oval: Surrey 234 and 144 for one (Stewart 62 not out, Barrington 58 not out). Combined Services 222 (Parsons 52, Shireff 99).

At Oxford: Gloucestershire 286 for nine declared and 20 for no wicket. Oxford University 286 for seven declared.

At Northampton: West Indies 328 for seven declared. Northamptonshire 91 (Ramadhani five for 20, Valentine five for 56, and 14 for one (Stewart) 37 not out, Tribe 82 not out).

At Taunton: Lancashire 320, Somerset 153 (Statham five for 31, and 124 for four).

At Dudley: Warwickshire 239 for seven declared, and 45 for no wicket. Worcestershire 227, (Booth 65).

At Cambridge: Cambridge University 276 for nine declared, and 23 for two.

Exeter 238 for nine declared (T.E. Bailey 60, Smith 64).—Reuter.

French National
Table Tennis
Championships

Paris, May 6.
Michael Hagendamer and Charles Doubouille won the Men's Doubles title in the French National Table Tennis Championships tonight when they beat Gerard Chetoui and Stephen Cartero 17-21, 16-21, 21-14, 21-16, 22-20.

In the Women's Doubles final Simone Taret and Monique Alben beat Yvonne Vannont and Louise Giraud 22-24, 21-15, 22-20, 21-10.

The championships continue tomorrow.

Alben and Taret were beaten by Japan's Fujie Eguchi and Eiko Yamane in the recent English Open Championships.—Reuter.

Sports Diary

TODAY

1st Division: South. Clubs (19) at 5 p.m.
1st Division: Carolina (11) v. CMB (11) at 5 p.m.
1st Division: Carolina (11) v. CMB (11) at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

1st Division: Carolina (11) v. CMB (11) at 5 p.m.
1st Division: Carolina (11) v. CMB (11) at 5 p.m.
1st Division: Carolina (11) v. CMB (11) at 5 p.m.

TAKEN BY
SURPRISE

By HENRY LONGHURST

London.
"Not many people under the age of 40 remember grown-up golf as it was played before the war, and it occurred to some of us in conversation during the recent tournament at Moor Park that this may be one reason why the current habit of what we old-timers consider to be slow play has been allowed so successfully to infiltrate into the country."

"Where we used to complain if we 'took three hours,' golfers of today seem to find it worthy of comment that they 'got round in three hours.'"

I believe I am right in suspecting that a great many of my own generation tend nowadays to find themselves losing interest and concentration over the last few holes.

Our minds—and our digestion—were trained to expect to be back in the clubhouse in two and a half hours, and anything after that time was unexpected. Having been trained, as it were, over a mile, we cannot do the extra three furlongs.

INTERESTING EXAMPLE
In turning over Walter Hagen's book, which is to be published in England soon but without, I hope, the numerous factual errors relating to golf in this country, I came upon an interesting example of this from another sphere.

Hagen, used to play a good deal with the late Babe Ruth, who used often, in defiance of his baseball contract, to sneak off and play golf. He was, of course, a great all-around ball-game player, being one of the few men with an eye so keen that he could read the title of a gramophone record as it was being played.

He often used, Hagen recalls, to do the first nine in thirty-something but for the last six holes or so he inevitably went to pieces. His mind was tuned only to the length of a hole in a game—one hour and 50 minutes.

In my own humble way I have experienced this to a remarkable degree when playing in America. I start out full of enthusiasm and general bonhomie in the clubhouse and after two and a half hours messages begin coming up suggesting something in a low, toll glass with ice in it.

To send back the melancholy information that there is a second sitting on the 11th tee, waiting for four more people to drive off before it is our turn, and that there will be nothing in a toll glass or anything else for at least another two hours, causes a steady and in the end, total disintegration.

ATTUNED TO IT
Our American friends, of course, are attuned to this. I am reminded of the four of them—who, playing at Prestwick, courteously let a single go through on the second hole in the 11th hole. It is alleged, played out their round, had lunch, went out again, and went through the same four-ball again on the 16th!

I am convinced that the main cause of slow play is the simple fact that the modern golfer is attuned to "mucking about" in that every shot seems to take the average golfer, and many professionals, by surprise—just as the laundry's my own household, usually by surprise each Wednesday.

This I can quote no less an authority than Gene Sarazen. He remains one of the quickest, "simplest" golfers of all time, and there is not a single player in Britain who could not usefully take a line out of his book.

As Sarazen marched along the last 50 yards to a second shot, he saw himself playing it over in his mind's eye, several times. It could only be, say, a 5-iron or a 4.

When he reached the ball, he knew all that there was to be known about the shot, apart from the choice of club, which was only a matter of seconds. Having made up his mind on that, he took out the club, went through the motions with which he was always so familiar, handed the club back, and marched on.

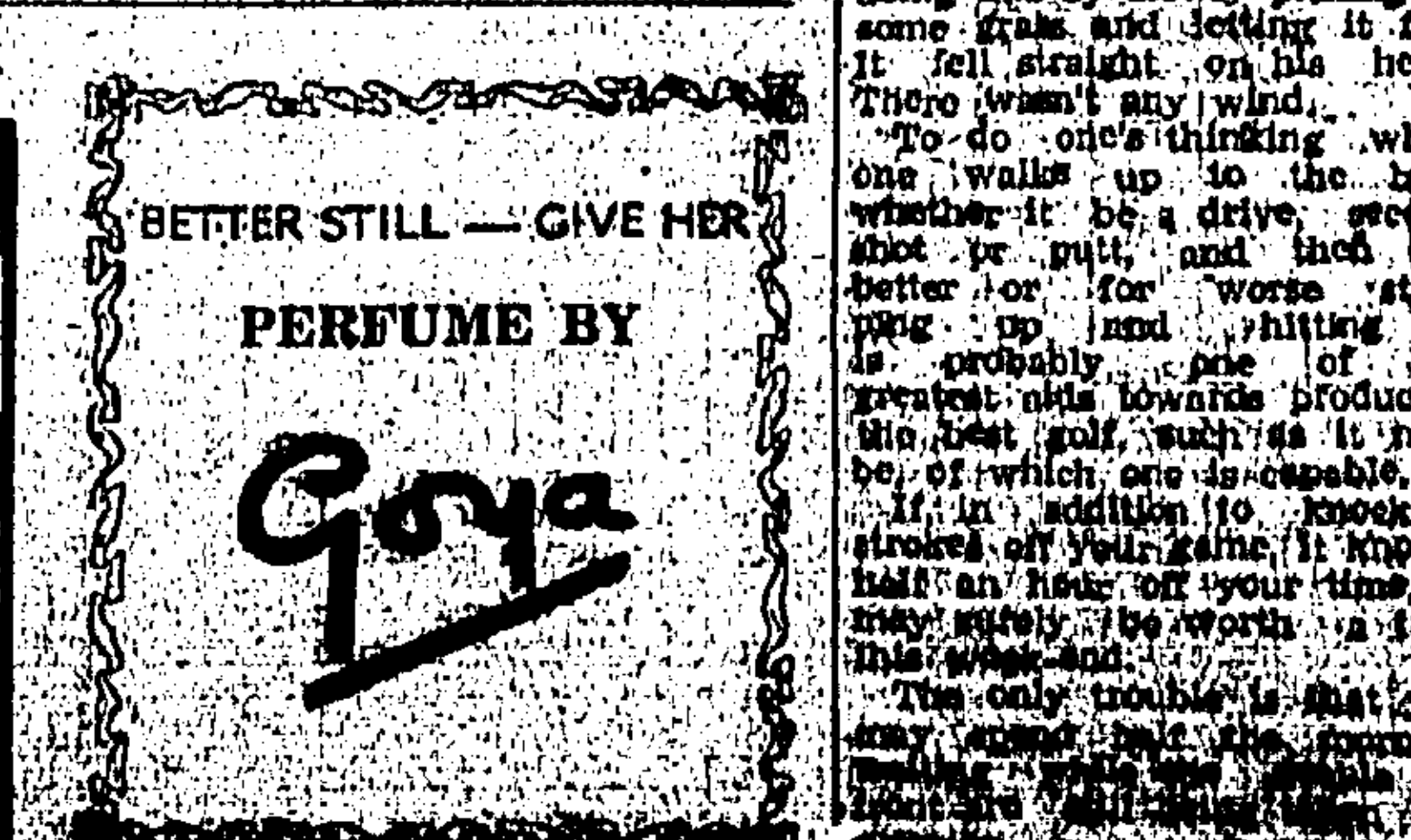
WORST OFFENDERS
His compatriots are the worst offenders in this respect. By the time Sarazen would have played the shot many of them are only just beginning to calculate the direction of the wind, which in any case has been blowing from the same quarter for the past two hours.

I remember one of them doing this by slowly picking up some grass and letting it fall. It fell straight on his head. There wasn't any wind.

To do one's thinking while one waits up for the ball is a waste of time. It is better to get on with it, for better or for worse, step by step, and while it is probably one of the greatest aids towards producing the best shot, which is it may be worth while to have it in mind, in addition to the knocking around of your mind, it knocks an hour off your time. It may seem to be worth a trial this year and next.

The only trouble is that you may find it a little boring, but it is worth a trial. It may seem to be worth a trial this year and next.

By the way, the only trouble is that you may find it a little boring, but it is worth a trial. It may seem to be worth a trial this year and next.



£70,000 TRANSFER AGREEMENT



John Charles, star of Britain's Leeds United professional soccer team, has signed on with Italy's Juventus team for next season — at a reported fee of around £70,000. Charles himself receives £10,000 of this sum. He will also receive a weekly playing fee of £60, a flat in Turin and a car. He joins the club after Leeds United tour Holland this month. Picture shows John Charles, left, shaking hands with negotiator Gini Peronace after the transfer agreement had been signed.—Express Photo.

IN THE TEST SERIES...

Peter May Must Aim To Play Attractive Cricket To Silence The Critics

Says DENNIS HART

London. Peter May, the young man who has already led England through many a cricket crisis, faces the toughest season of his career.

In the Tests he will meet what could prove the strongest opposition England have come up against since the West Indies paid their last visit seven years ago—and entered to a three-one victory. And May must not only win the series, to silence the critics he must aim to win by playing attractive cricket.

And in the County Championship May has the unenviable task in taking over the leadership of Champions Surrey from the fantastically successful Stuart Surridge.

Surridge first became skipper of Surrey in 1952. He led the county for five years until he retired at the end of last season. In those five years Surrey won the County Championship five times—a record.

May has the job of maintaining this one hundred per cent standard.

And already cricket is full of talk on why Surrey will not be in the title again.

This is no reflection on the England skipper. But people point out that all good things must come to an end, and that goes for Surrey's success on the cricket field.

Then there is the manner of this success. No doubt about it that for a long time Surrey have been "getting away with it". Matches which, by all cricket justice, should have been lost, have been somehow won.

That somehow has invariably been the efforts of the wicked-hungry Surrey attack. Left by their batsmen to a dangerously small total to aim at Messrs. Laker, Lock, Lander and Bedser have contrived to get the opposition out for a still smaller total.

They have followed, or rather got, the pattern of England's Test victories.

So with each succeeding season, bringing each succeeding success, the critics have cautioned: "Just wait, their sins will find them out."

But Surrey have gone on their merry winning way.

And I think they will do so again—with one proviso. That is that England is not over-

burdened with sunshine and hard wickets this summer.

In that event matches would be decided more on runs scored than on wickets taken. For there would be lots of runs about and Surrey would be pressed to lead the field.

THE HOME SIDE

This looks like being the story in the Tests, too. The West Indies seem to be England's masters in the art of scoring runs, but the home side may have the edge in taking wickets.

If the wickets get their regular summer soakings and runs are thus difficult to come by, Surrey like England may scrape up enough to get by.

In fact Surrey's batting appears to be gaining strength. Mike Stewart is settling down well as an opener and must surely come up for Test reckoning this summer. Tom Clarke and Ken Barrington can push the score along.

Then there is May himself. Last year he could not find his form with Surrey, neither could he in the recent Test series against South Africa. But his touch must return. When it does both Surrey's and England's chances will be all the brighter.

But if Surrey do slip, watch out for Lancashire or Yorkshire to snap up the title.

The cricket types of the north are more fired than anywhere else about the Surrey domination. They are planning an all-out assault this season.

This year is the centenary of the Lancashire club. They see a county championship victory as a fitting way to celebrate the occasion.

A WET SUMMER

Last season they were second. And if a wet summer had not

cost them so much playing time they might well have run Surrey closer.

Up in Yorkshire cricket feeling runs higher than ever. It's bad enough that these upstarts from the South keep winning, but when Yorkshire keep losing, and through their own fault—well, that's ten times worse.

Last season the traditional grit and determination that is so much part of Yorkshire cricket, was missing. The chairman of the committee had to publicly call the players to task.

Now the side which, in players like Wardle, Trueman, Watson, Close, Appleyard, Lowson and Taylor pack so much talent, is in fighting mood.

—(London Express Service). (COPYRIGHT)

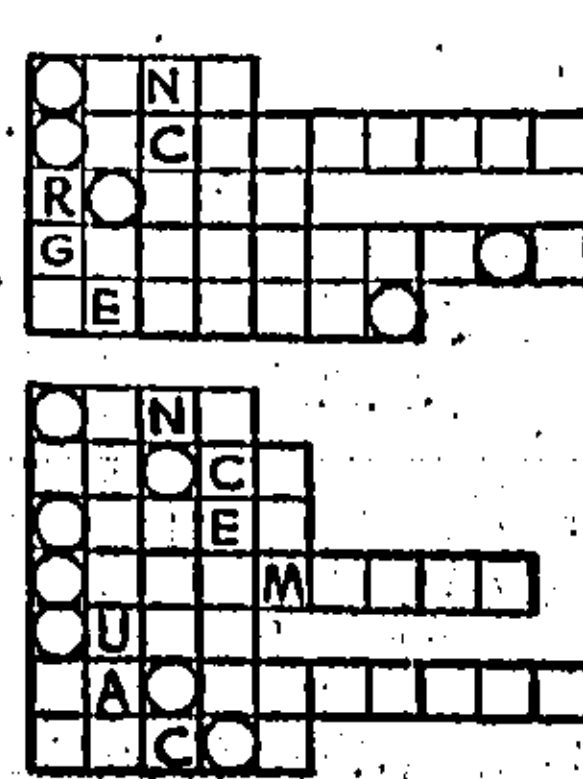
Top U.S. Jockey Suspended For Fifteen Days

Louisville, Kentucky, May 6. Jockey Willie Shoemaker today drew a 15-day suspension from the stewards at Churchill Downs for his fantastic error in misjudging the finish line on Gallant Man in the Kentucky Derby last Saturday.

The stewards issued a terse statement saying Shoemaker was suspended for 15 days "for gross carelessness in misjudging the point of finish in the 7th race (the Derby) on May 4". The suspension bars Shoemaker, one of the top US stakes riders, from riding at any major track from May 8 to 22.—United Press.

NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?



- 1 Enthusiast
- 2 Tape these
- 3 This receiver
- 4 This needle?
- 5 Fishing?
- 6 Dirty
- 7 Human sound
- 8 Lotions
- 9 Go with
- 10 Melody
- 11 Blends
- 12 These cards

Solution on Page 9

BE SPECIFIC

FLY CATHAY PACIFIC

4

FLIGHTS WEEKLY TO SINGAPORE

AROUND HOLLYWOOD

FORMER CHILD STAR CAN'T GET EXCITED OVER ROCK 'N' ROLL

By RON BURTON

Hollywood. Luana Patten, 18-year-old former child star whose present appearance makes it hard to believe the term "awkward age" ever could have applied to her, can't get excited about Elvis Presley. Likewise for rock 'n' roll.

"I realise that at my age I'm supposed to go into raptures if even his name is mentioned, but I just don't," she said. "The funny part about it is that most of my friends seem to feel the same way."

Luana's opinions on teenage tastes certainly will stand against those of any other teenager. In private life she lives in Long Beach, Calif., where, she says, her pals are unenthusiastic about Elvis. Professionally, her thoughts on Mr. Sideburns and rock 'n' roll are conditioned by her latest appearance in a film about teen-agers, "Rock, Pretty Baby."

NO CHANGE

"I guess that if I analyse it, I just don't care too much for him," she said. "Don't misunderstand, please—I don't dislike him at all. It's just that he doesn't appeal to me very much. And as far as rock 'n' roll is concerned, I think someone has overrated its popularity with teen-agers."

"Most of my friends in Long Beach seem to share these feelings. Lots of them prefer ballads, and some are on calypso music now. But not rock 'n' roll."

Fair-haired, grey-eyed, Luana is now in another film about teen-agers, but they lived about 170 years ago and were involved in events of the American Revolution. She thinks adults who see the picture, Walt Disney's "Johnny Tremain," will have some of their faith restored in the younger generation.

"Teen-agers then were the same as teen-agers now," she said while discussing her role as a juvenile spy. "A good many become excited now about new trends in all sorts of things—music, fashions and so forth—just as they did in those days. However, if you consider teen-agers generally, I think you'll find they're really pretty sensible."

Luana may be proof of her own theory. She's pretty and pretty sensible.

Barbara Hale and Bill Williams are going to realise an ambition of considerable standing when they play roles as a married couple in Universal International's "Slim Carter."

"It's strange, I know, but we have never had the opportunity to appear in a film as husband and wife," Williams said. "We were in a couple of films at RKO."

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

Mexican Upsets Fourth Seeded Neal Fraser

Rome, May 6. Twenty-one-year-old Antonello Palefox of Mexico created the sensation of the first day of the Internazionali Tennis Championships of Italy here tonight when he upset fourth-seeded Neal Fraser of Australia 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Abnormally cold weather marred the opening day of the nine-day tourney.

The young student from Mexico City, on his first major world tennis tour, played the best tennis of his eight-year old career to defeat Fraser, unofficially rated the world's number three player.

Other results today included: Stefano Rodriguez, Chile, beat Peter Thodomasopolus, Greece 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

Robert Howe (Australia) beat Jean Claude Molinari (France) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Singles first round: Nicola Pietrangeli (Italy) beat Kay Newcombe (Australia) 6-3, 6-2.—United Press.

Irish Soccer Results

Belfast, May 6. Results of Irish soccer matches played today were: IRISH LEAGUE CITY CUP: Bellshill 1 Ards 1. Cliftonville 1 Distillery 0.—Reuter.

before we were married, but we never could get Mr and Mrs roles on the screen after we were married."

Williams' actress-wife blamed the situation on circumstances. "I couldn't make it on Bill's 'Kit Carson' TV series," she said. "Each time there'd be a role open for me, I'd be working on something else and couldn't take it. And if I wasn't working, there would always be something like an all-male cast in the current 'Kit Carson' productions."

They'd still be wondering if they would ever play husband and wife if it hadn't been for their good friend, Jack Mahoney, who stars as "Slim Carter," according to Williams.

THEY AGE

"He mentioned the roles to us one evening, and that was it," Williams said. "In the picture I play a movie cameraman, and Barbara is a former actress who gave up her career in front of the camera for one behind it. We're very much in love in real life, and the script calls for the same feeling. Actually, in a sense, we're playing ourselves, so the roles don't really take too much effort."

In the film they are aged 20 years for the parts, and this gave them another answer they'd been wondering about for quite some time—how would they look when they became older.

"Bill's hair became grey, and I picked up a few 'worry lines,'" the actress said. "And I—well, I have grey hair in the picture, too, plus wrinkles. So I not only learned how we'd look after some aging, but I also learned that we'll be just as much in love 20 years from now as we are now. Maybe more, now that I think about it."

CHAMPION PARTY-GOER

The champion among Hollywood party-goers is a man who's married but who never takes his wife to his shagging. He also doesn't have a name, to rival those actors like Peter Lawford, Steve Crane and the usual crowd.

In fact, if the truth were known, he'd have to admit that he not only is present at a great number of parties but also is a very attentive escort for many actresses. And he even pays checks at fashionable nightclubs.

The champion is little-known Frederick Snodgrass, and his best date on drink intake at a single motion picture party is 60—and he didn't even wobble. Of course, that's because the drinks were primarily water, and the party was strictly for scenes in a film.

Snodgrass is known worldwide as a movie "dress extra." In the last five years he figures he has attended at least 400 big parties—as part of movies—and in many cases Hollywood's "400" were present.

For example, in one month he has danced with Eva Gabor, shared cocktails with Katharine Hepburn, actually pushed her d'ouvers at Milti Gaylor and traded polite conversational little with Elizabeth Scott.

BIGGEST STUFFED SHIRT

Snodgrass' two latest pals are June Allyson and Martha Hyer, along with David Niven, who serves him cocktails as he swaps gossip with Miss Allyson. This activity including dancing with Miss Hyer, is in the interests of Universal International's "My Man Godfrey."

"I guess I have more formal clothes than any other kind," he said. "For all I know, I may be the first guy who ever wore out a set of tails."

Snodgrass' pay for a partying or night-dancing stint is \$200 per day. If he has lined his pay jumps to \$50, the minimum for speaking parts.

"I stopped to add up my party attendance, and it totals 481 since I began in pictures in 1931," he said. "I dance with all the big actresses, and I never wind up in gossip columns. I put my movie money—I got a kick out of that."

The extra has his own opinion of himself. A lot of people wouldn't like it, but he does. "You might say I'm Hollywood's number one stuffed shirt," he said.

It isn't easy to find a galli galli for a motion picture role. While the role was brief, it was important to the plot, and producers of "Legend of the Lost" wanted authenticity.

Now that they've found just the right galli galli, they're wondering whether it was worth it.

The search began when someone noted that the script of the Bajac-Panama production called for a child galli galli. Location was in Libya. An investigation disclosed that a galli galli is a very special type of magician, generally found in Egypt.

The hunt is now over, but it seems at this point that it would have been easier to call a local casting office and have one juvenile galli galli airmailed to Libya.

For one thing, a galli galli is a specialized kind of magician who learns his trade from his father. It's an occupational hand-me-down sort of thing. This means there aren't many galli gallis, and they show up only in big cities at bazaar time. There are no bazaars in Egypt, so at this time of year it's even more difficult to find one.

13 YEARS OLD

The film's producers also found that galli gallis don't like the idea of appearing in motion pictures, and they're also not happy about letting their ancestor of the Egyptian desert to act in Libya.

The lad who finally was snaggled for the role is 13-year-old Ibrahim Mohammed Elhadidli. At his age he's doing well in his chosen art, most of which involves making chickens appear, disappear and reappear. It took four lawyers to arrange his trip to Libya—one for his passport, one to obtain permission to leave Egypt, one to gain him entrance to Libya, and a fourth to read all the small print in his contract which is written in English, French and Arabic.

The film company's production office in Tripoli is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the young galli galli, who already has been dubbed "Abe" for short. It's obvious that he's ready to have more attention than any star in the picture will receive.

"Tip on a Dead Jockey," an MGM film scheduled for future release, looks a little like a horse race, and a fixed race at that because Robert Taylor can only win.

Taylor, who has been established in the motion picture fan mind for years as a hero and usually the pursuer, winds up as the pursued in this picture. Actually he's the prize, and five beautiful women are competing in an international sweepstakes for him. This is why the competition may seem fixed, since Taylor obviously can't lose as he will win one of the five beauties.

The field is led by Dorothy Malone, Academy Award winner as best supporting actress in 1950. She has the inside rail because her role is that of his wife in "The Girl in the Picture." The favourite, does a lot of pursuing and even travels from California to Spain after Taylor.

Post position number two went to an Italian entry, Gia Scala. Studio experts checked her form and quoted her at 2-1. The dark horse of the field is raven-haired La Chungo, a flamenco dancer who is currently enjoying great popularity in Madrid. Her fans made her 6-3. She speaks no English in the picture but still manages to get her message across.

Lylian Chauvin, another foreign entry, makes her debut on the local Hollywood sound-track in the picture. Despite being in 7-3 at post time, the pretty French import was reported to be a constant threat.

Swiss colours are represented by Trude Wylar, who has made fine showings in previous filmed workouts for MGM. In the picture she and Taylor win a home between them.

The track is fast, and MGM hopes it has a winner.—United Press.

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SAILS:

Sunday, 12th May, at 12.00 Noon for
the UNITED KINGDOM, via Singa-
pore, Penang, Colombo, thence via the
Cape of Good Hope.

BAGGAGE:

Passengers are requested to send ALL
BAGGAGE to the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown No. 2
GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE,
By Noon on Saturday, 11th May.

SPECIAL NOTE:

With the exception of hand packages
carried by passengers themselves,
ALL BAGGAGE must pass through
the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading
on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION:

Passengers should embark between
9.30 and 11.00 a.m. on 12th May,
1957.

Subject to alteration with or without notice

GOEBBELS' DIARY SOLD TO SOLDIER FOR FOOD

By WILLIAM FLYNN

Palo Alto, May 6.

Authors forecasting the probabilities of peace
or war in the future of this planet have one of the
greatest collections of political documents of the
past to help them here.

It consists of hundreds of thousands of
documents in the Hoover Institute and Library on
war, revolution and peace which is one of the
main units of Stanford University.

The building with a 12-storey
tower is the result of the effort
of former United States Presi-
dent, Herbert Hoover, to preserve
for qualified students the raw
material of history of the
twentieth century.

From the mass of documents
stored here, they can discover,
for example, the first signs of
the rise of an international
threat, such as Hitler's National
Socialist movement, the actual
performances of the statesmen
of the Soviet Union in build-
ing their Communist edifice, or
the intellectual weapons which
were used by the Communists
in China to establish their ad-
ministration of that country of
more than 500,000,000 persons.

Propaganda

This storehouse of "history in
the making" was formally de-
dicated in 1941. The building
cost \$750,000 (over £250,000),
contributed by Mr Hoover and
his associates.

But the collection of the
material began years before,
when the former President was
reluctant administrator in Belgium
during World War I. Travelling
through the lines of the oppos-
ing armies, he began to collect
underground propaganda ma-
terial directed at the German
occupation authorities of Belgium.

Then he decided to collect
material from the Allied side of
the line. Soon, packing cases of
newspapers, posters, and other
items were on their way to be
stored at the University, where
the former President was a
member of the first graduating
class.

Later, when Mr Hoover con-
ducted relief activities in the
Soviet Union during the famine
of the early twenties, he and
his aides began to acquire propa-
ganda items. This was the
beginning of one of the largest
single collections in the world
of documents on the Soviet
Union.

Deluge

After World War II, the
contributions became a deluge.
How valuable items are some-
times acquired without "effort"
is illustrated by the gift of the
original diaries of Goebbels,
Hitler's Propaganda Minister.

When soldiers of the Soviet
Union occupied Berlin, they
raided the Propaganda Ministry.
They threw the contents of filing
cabinets into the street as waste
paper and shipped the cabinet to
the Soviet Union as war loot.
German nationals picked up
the paper and sold it for pulp
to get money for food. One of
them sought to sell more than
7,000 typewritten pages of a
manuscript to an American
soldier. He purchased it as a
gesture of mercy.

Later, in his barracks, an
United States soldier who could
read German thumbed through
the pages and concluded that
the document was Goebbels' diary.

He turned it over to Mr
Hoover's associates who estab-
lished the validity of the
document.

Now, the historian who wants
to know what Goebbels thought
during the rise and fall of
Hitler has merely to read the
diary and learn what the man
confided to his personal record.

From all this material, signifi-
cant historical studies have
made. The exact position and
number of the Soviet Union's
slave labour camps, as reported
to the United Nations, were
pin-pointed by more than
18,000 release slips from such
camps acquired by Hoover
Library workers. These slips
were issued to Polish nationals
when they were released
during World War II, and col-
lected by their underground.
Each gives the name of the
camp and its position.

Terms Charted

The Library staff of Russian
experts is at present engaged
upon the compilation of the past
performances of Russia in the
observance of treaties which
that nation has signed, both
under the Imperial Czar, and
since the Bolshevik revolution.

Each treaty has been looked
up and its terms charted. After
that the observance of those
terms by the signatory nations
is assessed. The title of the
volume, to be issued this spring,
is "Soviet Russia as a Treaty
Partner: Words and Deeds".

The whole of the library is
devoted to Mr Hoover's defini-
tion of its mission: "Out of these
files the world can get great
warning of what to do and what
not to do."—China Mail Special.

COST OF MODERN WARFARE

Big Funnel At Milan Fair



EXPEDITION TO ANNAPURNA II

Katmandu, May 6.
A two-man British expedition
to the unconquered Annapurna
II peak was hoping to be "pretty
high" up the 26,941-foot moun-
tain by the end of the first week
in May, according to a letter
reaching here today.

The letter, sent to the British
Embassy here by Dr Charles
Evans, Liverpool surgeon who
is making the attempt with Mr
Dennis Davis, said they were
both fit and well, but weather
conditions were bad.

Dr Evans said they had
established two camps, of 10,000
and 20,000 feet by April 20, and
on April 27 we are planning
to set up another camp at 21,000
feet.

Dr Evans, a member of the
successful British Everest ex-
pedition in 1933, later led the
first successful assault on Kan-
chenjunga (28,140 feet).—China
Mail Special.

One of the attractions of
Milan's 35th International
Samples Fair—a funnel that
never fills up. More than
13,500 firms from 45 countries
have been taking part in the
Fair.—Express Photo.

Japan Ousts Red China In Pen Mart

Singapore, May 6.
Japan ousted Communist
China from first into second
place in fountain pen exports
to Malaya last year by stepping
up her exports of the com-
modity by nearly 50 per cent.

According to official statistics,
Japan supplied about 1,500,000
pens to Malaya in 1956—700-
000 more than in 1955—while
China's exports dropped from
about 2,500,000 in 1955 to about
1,200,000 last year.

West Germany, which was
the fourth largest supplier of
pens to Malaya in 1955, also in-
creased her shipments in 1956
to move into third place which
was previously held by Hong-
kong.

West German pen imports to
Malaya rose by nearly four
times.—France-Press.

Pulitzer Prize For O'Neill

New York, May 6.

The late Eugene O'Neill was
awarded the 1957 Pulitzer Prize
for playwriting today for
"Long Day's Journey into
Night".

It was the fourth Pulitzer
Prize awarded O'Neill and the
first ever posthumously granted.
It also marked the first time
that any single playwright ever
won a fourth Pulitzer Prize.

There was no award for fiction
made.—China Mail Special.

US Ready 'Only To Win A Little War,' Says Writer

Washington, May 6.

The astronomical cost of modern
warfare is strikingly illustrated by Walter
Trohan, Chief of the Washington Bureau
of the Chicago Tribune, in an article in
which he declares frankly that the United
States "is in shape only to win a little war,
not a big one."

"The cost of war," he writes, "has reached
astronomical proportions in our time. In World
War I, it cost American taxpayers \$21,000 for every
enemy soldier killed. In World War II the cost
rose to \$75,000 to kill an enemy soldier."

"What it would cost to kill
an enemy in the next war,
whose threat dangles over the
world, is anybody's guess.
Military men say that \$100,000
would be a low estimate.
It could be that it would cost
taxpayers \$200,000 or more."

"It is likely that in the event
of war with Russia it would
cost us \$1,000,000 to
kill five or 10 Russians. With
more than 300,000,000 Russians
and their satellites, it would be
a most costly venture to
attempt to defeat the Reds
without consideration of man-
power, tactics, transportation,
strategy, and all the other
factors that go into warfare."

"It would seem that war is
and should be a last resort
measure more than ever before.
At the moment we are not
prepared to win a war. Nor is
Russia. War would be costly
and difficult for Russia."

Capacity

"We are spending at the rate
of \$40 billion a year and more
on defence and security. Yet
this country is in shape only to
win a little war, not a big one."

We do not have the ammunition
for a long war to say nothing
of the weapons and productive
capacity.

"If war came, it would take
months to get ready to mobilise
forces, to equip forces and to
get production under way....

"Men and weapons have
changed markedly in the years
since World War II....

"The rifle and the field piece
have been replaced by weapons
of great intricacy. So much so
that the weapons are obsolete
even as they are produced."

Obsolete

"There is no such thing as
building a perfect military
machine and keeping it at a
peak. Today, if a weapon were
equipped with every
modern weapon, it would be
obsolete in a matter of months.
Arms must experiment and
experiment."

"The navy is a good
illustration. Only a few years
back, the navy was made up of
half a dozen classes of fighting
ships—battleships, heavy and
light cruisers, destroyers,
submarines, and carriers."

"The battleship is still with
us although some are now
referring to it as the heavy
support ship. There are many
types of aircraft carriers,
escort carriers, helicopter
carrier, anti-submarine helicop-
ter carrier, and utility
carrier....

Specialists

"On the planning boards is
an atomic powered carrier.
Plans call for the world's first
atomic power ship to join the
fleet by 1961. This vessel
will cost more than \$300,000-
000 which was enough to build
a good sized fleet not so long
ago."

"It takes specialists to
handle specialised craft. Men
can no longer be shifted as they
were formerly among the
various types of warships. It
will take more time to turn out
reservists qualified to handle
the new highly technical types
of combat vessels or to serve in
various capacities aboard these
vessels."

"It is possible that the navy's
future weapons may have to go
entirely under water, taking
advantage of atomic power to
evade enemy detection and
counter measures. At best
surface craft are little better
than sitting ducks in this
aeronautical age."

"As much as the navy has
changed, the army and air force
have changed even more in the
same period. Years ago the
army spent hundreds upon
hundreds of millions of dollars on
coast artillery. This outfit
which had its own forts, drill
grounds, and shot in anger,
never fired a shot in anger.
Today it is a thing of the past."

"Missiles and aircraft have
made this branch obsolete.
"Army weapons have changed
greatly.... The army is con-
sidering a rifle which is
virtually a sub-machine gun,
marks have grown in firepower
and speed.... There are many
types of rockets and missiles."

Complicated

"In the air force, the change
in weapons is more dramatic....
Today, the latest planes cost
\$8,000,000 the price of a battle-
ship or cruiser not too long
ago."

"War in the air has become
so complicated that the air
force had to establish its own
academy to train its officers, so
that they might have the highly
specialized knowledge which
the super planes demand....

"We can wonder how far
advanced the world might be if
the billions upon billions we
have spent on wars and defence
had been devoted to peace. We
can wonder, and wonder, but
until we change men we shall
never know."—China Mail
Special.

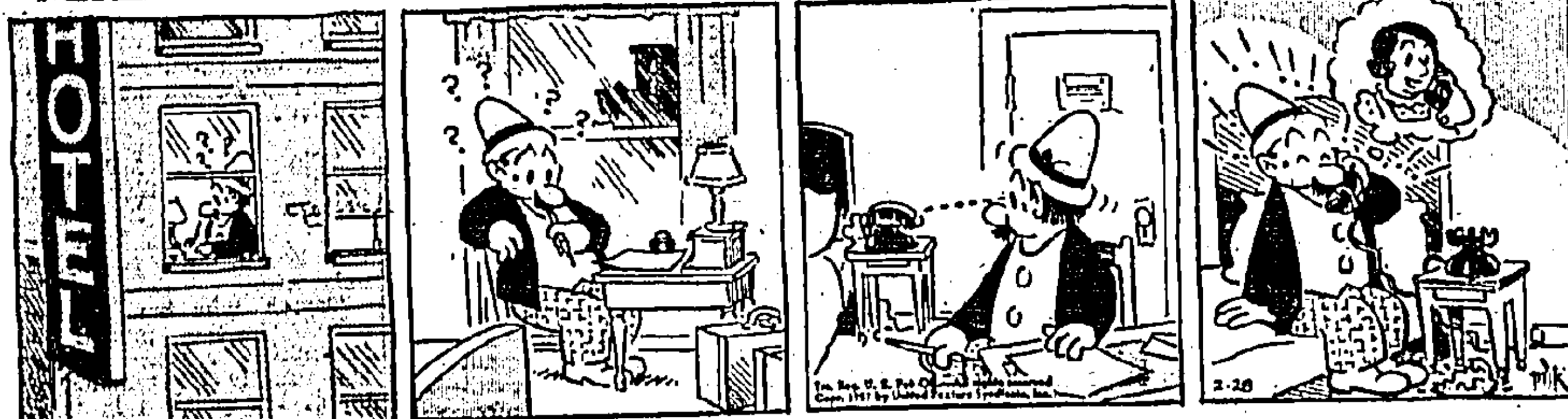
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



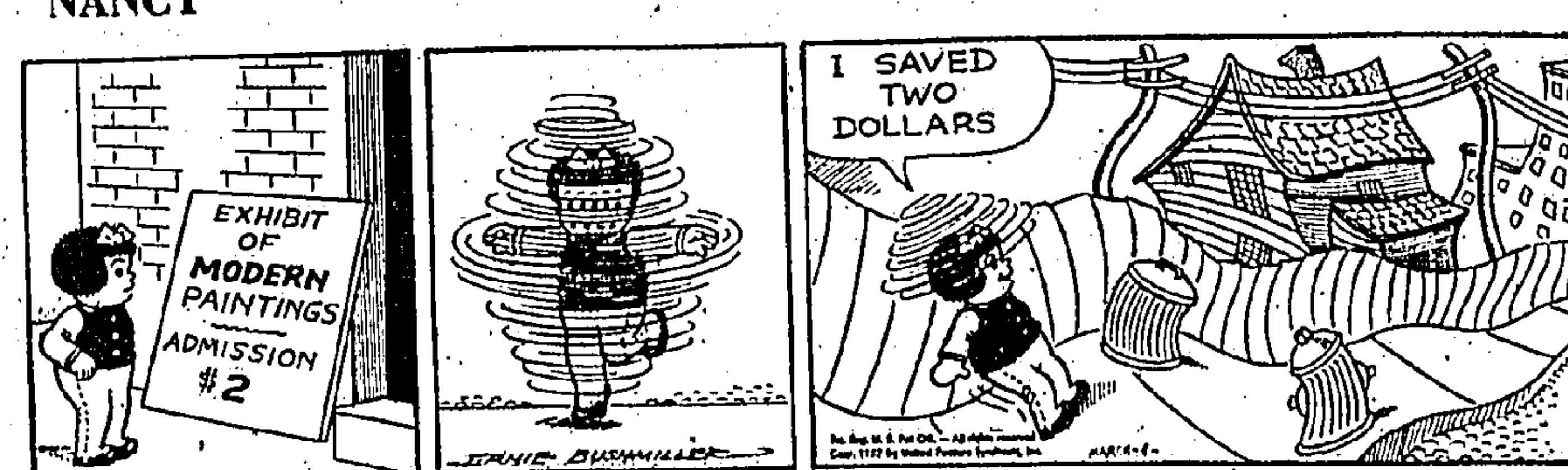
FERD'NAND

By Mik



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



There's More than Magic about CADBURY'S

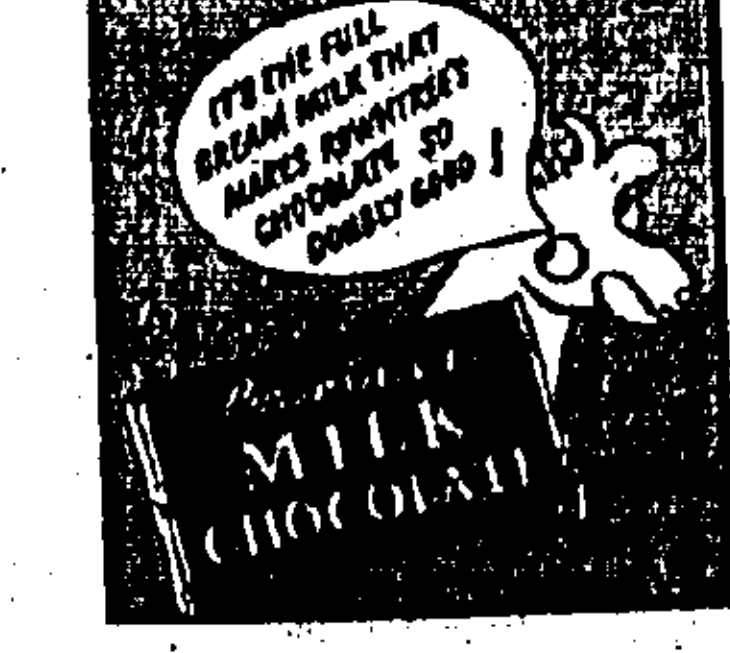


CUTEX

LIPSTICK
AND
NAIL POLISH
They always
harmonise



ROWNTREES



...this situation calls for a San Miguel



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

PURCHASING POWER OF THE POUND

Possible Effects Of Wage Disputes And Colonial Development

From RONALD BOXALL

London, May 6.

Three things made economic news last week. One way or another they could all affect the purchasing power of the pound.

The Court of Inquiry into the engineering and shipbuilding wage disputes has recommended a formula for a settlement and suggested a full dress examination of the perennial wages-prices problem—presumably with a view to doing something about it.

Their idea is that a small body representing the Government, employers, the trade unions and the nationalised industries should be set up to make an "authoritative and impartial" examination of the wider issues of wage policy in an inflationary setting.

This suggestion has been greeted with scepticism—not just because the unions turned down a similar suggestion three years ago and still regard with suspicion anything that even faintly smells of Government "interference" in wage matters, but because there seems little hope that such an investigating body could usefully say anything that hasn't already been said a thousand times before.

Railway Workers

The engineering and shipbuilding Court of Inquiry has just shown how difficult it is to act logically once a movement towards higher wages is under way in an inflationary setting. They have implicitly condoned the game of "follow my leader" which the trade unions with the tacit approval of the Government have been representing as a "wage policy".

Trouble was predicted when the nationalised transport undertaking—presumably at the behest of the Government—granted a five per cent wage increase to workers on the near bankrupt railways.

With an eye to this, the Court of Inquiry said: "It is difficult to resist a claim for at least a similar amount in an industry which is enjoying a considerable prosperity."

Gold And Dollars

What could anyone who examined problem of wages and inflation say—except the obvious thing which is that this sort of thing must be expected so long as inflation is tolerated? If the news from the wages front holds out little hope for the internal purchasing power of the pound, the gold and dollar news shows that the pound is at least holding its own in the world at large.

The \$111,000,000 net addition to the reserves in April is largely illusory because the credit side of the account is swollen by an item of \$104,000,000 which is the interest Britain paid on the North American loans at the end of last year and has now got back under the "waiver" agreement.

The other items in the account show that the Sterling Area earned a small surplus of gold and dollars in transactions with the rest of the world in April—no small feat at a time when there was heavy expenditure of dollars on oil to make good lost Middle East supplies.

Resources

But the really heartening news is that last month the Sterling Area's trade with Western Europe yielded its largest surplus for two years. As a result the reserves of gold and dollars rose to \$135,000,000 when the ECU account was settled this month. The third item of news which could affect the future value of the pound was the case made out by the Colonial Development Corporation for a review of policy on draining the expansion of Commonwealth resources.

Colonial Development Corporation reports the decision that it cannot start new projects in colonies that have been their independence. The Corporation has done a great deal of work in the Colonies and is still in the process of winding up its operations. But what will take its place?

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$333,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Share	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
HSK Bank	1000	1005	20 @ 1050
HSK			20 @ 1053

INSURANCES	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
Union			6 @ 903
Lombard	38		10 @ 900

SHIPPING	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
Wheelock	7.50	7.60	44 @ 7.50
K. Wharf	100	110	200 @ 45
Doek	45	45 1/2	200 @ 45 1/2
Humphreys	12.30	12.40	220 @ 12.40

LAND, ETC.	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
HSK Hotel	10.20	10.40	1100 @ 10.30
HSK Land	3 1/4	3 1/2	200 @ 3 1/2
C. Light	10.20		1000 @ 10.60

UTILITIES	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
Yammat	21 1/2		200 @ 21.60
C. Light	102	103	
X. H. A.	18.20		100 @ 18.30
Electric	29.10	29.40	500 @ 18.40
Macao E.	9		500 @ 18.30
Telephone	25.70	25.90	210 @ 25.90

INDUSTRIALS	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
Cement	32 1/2	33 1/2	500 @ 32 1/2
Stores, ETC.	14.00	14.20	2000 @ 14.60
Dairy	11.00	11.20	
Lane, C.	18.20		

COTTONS	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
Textiles	4.00	4.70	
Nanyang		0.20	
MISC. AND OILS			
Entert	17.60		
Vibro	10.20	500 @ 10	
INVESTMENTS			
Yanzong	4.45	4.55	
Allied F. & C.			
Invest.			

Exchange Rates	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
Business done in the local market at the following rates:			
US dollar (per \$1)			13.60
Sterling note (per £1)			12.60
Australian note (per £1)			12.60
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)			14.50
Siam baht (per 100)			23.05
Singapore (Straits)			1.80

Closing Prices	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
Alcon Ind. ACY	18 1/2		
Alcon Chemicals	18 1/2		
Alcon Cables	18 1/2		
Alcon Cable & Radio Corp.	18 1/2		
American Cyanamide Co.	18 1/2		
American Cyanamide Ltd.	18 1/2		
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American Cyanamide Ltd.	18 1/2		

Exchange Rates	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
Business done in the local market at the following rates:			
US dollar (per \$1)			13.60
Sterling note (per £1)			12.60
Australian note (per £1)			12.60
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)			14.50
Siam baht (per 100)			23.05
Singapore (Straits)			1.80

Closing Prices	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
Alcon Ind. ACY	18 1/2		
Alcon Chemicals	18 1/2		
Alcon Cables	18 1/2		
Alcon Cable & Radio Corp.	18 1/2		
American Cyanamide Co.	18 1/2		
American Cyanamide Ltd.	18 1/2		
American Cyanamide Corp.	18 1/2		
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Industrials Meet Resistance Again On Wall Street

New York, May 6.

Industrial stocks met resistance once again as they neared the 500 level in their average today but rails held well with numerous fractional gains and a few wide rises.

The rail performance, while far from spectacular, was seen as an indication of basic strength in the market.

The group gained .27 point on average, closing at 147.11 with a 1/4 point gain in Baltimore & Ohio the best in the average list. Outside that group, however, Western Maryland climbed over 2, Northern Pacific a point, the latter on heavy turnover.

Industrials were off 1.22 points to 490.22, with a late drop of nearly 2 points in International Nickel weighing heavily. It was seen as an expression of disappointment with the directors' declaration of only the usual dividend.

Losses of 3 points in Peoples Gas and 1 1/2 in Cleveland Electric Illuminating pulled down the utility average, which closed off .33 point at 73.34.

Turnover

Turnover was less active than Friday, totalling 2,210,000 shares against 2,300,000.

Bethlehem continued as active leader. It closed unchanged in a generally lower narrowly steel group. Metals were narrowly mixed.

Of 1,140 issues traded, 455 were lower, 430 higher, 261 unchanged with 61 at new highs, 25 at new lows.

American Stock sales slipped to 870,000 shares from 950,000 on Friday.

Bond volume amounted to 3,600,000 against 3,850,000 on Friday.

Don-Jones closing averages:

20 Industrials	496.32
20 Rails	147.11
20 Utilities	73.34
40 Stocks	174.34
60 Bonds	154.10
Comm. future price	154.10

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